

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4456.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

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To come to particulars, it is especially on the early history of Egypt that we should have expected enlightenment from Mr. Hall. Apart from his position in the British Museum, he has assisted Prof. Naville—as he reminds us more than once—in his excavations both at Thebes and

Abydos, has travelled much in Egypt and the Sudan, and has more than a competent working knowledge of hieroglyphic inscriptions. Hence it is here, if anywhere, that he is writing from facts coming to his knowledge at first hand, and we notice that he says in his Preface: "Only in those chapters of the book which are written more or less from the Egyptian point of view... have I not submitted my work to the judgment and criticism of another." Yet after carefully reading his remarks on the beginnings of Egyptian history we are bound to say that we find ourselves still in doubt as to what he is driving at. He first tells us that, although the Neolithic Egyptian was "partly descended from the palæolithic desert-dweller," who was presumably autochthonous, yet "many considerations go to prove that the main stock of the predynastic Upper Egyptians came from North Central Africa." Later he returns to the older view that the Egyptians—he limits the expression to the "Upper Egyptians"—came from Somaliland through Abyssinia and Nubia, and that they were, in fact, Nubians, the present race of that name being the descendants of those who remained behind with a large admixture of negro blood. But North Central Africa, if it means anything, surely means the south shore of the Mediterranean between (say) Carthage and Marmarica, which is roughly the central strip, and this partly agrees with what he says elsewhere about "Libyans." Which story would he have us believe?

We find him equally hard to follow with regard to the Northern or Lower Egyptians, to whom he is apparently anxious to attribute a partly Semitic origin. He begins by asseverating that a study of Egyptian religion "does seem to show a very early Semitic element, and the philologists claim Ancient Egyptian as a more or less Semitic language." This submission to the views of the Berlin School is followed by the assertion that "the early representations of Northern Egyptians" on the Hierakonpolis monuments show them as decidedly Semitic or Semito-Libyan in type. "We have in Northern Egypt the Semito-Libyans," he says again, "bridging the gap between the Berbers of North Africa, whose languages are akin both to Semitic and to Ancient Egyptian, and the true Semites. Evidently they came from the East." Still later we find him saying that "it seems more probable that the (undoubted) proto-Semitic element in early Egypt belongs to the conquered North... and must have entered the Nile Valley by way of the Isthmus of Suez." Are we then to believe that the Semites, coming from the East, first settled in Libya, to get at which they must have marched across the Delta, to return thence in early historic times, or that they came from the East and from the West at once?

These are instances of confusion of thought produced, perhaps, by the writer's desire to show his acquaintance in theories just promulgated which he

fancies may command general acceptance. But there are other cases where he exhibits a lack of acquaintance with the matter in hand that rather astonishes us. The expert is aware that the very little knowledge we possess of the racial characters of the early Egyptian is mainly derived from the Hierakonpolis monuments above referred to, which are either huge mace-heads or large shield-shaped objects with a circular depression in the middle, in both cases covered with reliefs depicting the wars of the king and the triumphs of the gods depicted under the guise of their totem-animals. Mr. Quibell, who discovered the most important of them, thought that the shield-shaped objects were "survivals" of the "palettes," or fragments of slate which the prehistoric Egyptians seem to have used for rubbing down the malachite with which, it is supposed, they made green paint wherewith to smear their faces, and thus possibly to alleviate the skin irritation and ophthalmia produced by the burning Egyptian sun. Others, after collating the Hierakonpolis specimens with similar objects, possibly from Abydos, to be found in different museums, have thought it more likely that they were shields, and this is more probable, as the mace and the shield are the two weapons with which the earliest Egyptians depicted the warrior. Mr. Hall gives judgment on the point in this manner. He speaks of the uncarved slates, probably correctly enough, as "palettes upon which to grind the green malachite which the prehistoric Egyptians used to paint their faces." He tells us in a note that at "M. Naville's excavations at Abydos during 1909-10 they were found with the antimony used for making the paint and with pebbles for grinding it." He is mistaken here, since the discovery of slate palettes with pieces of malachite and rubbers is attributable to another excavator and place, and a much earlier date. Then he explains the carved reliefs on the Hierakonpolis specimens by the remarks that "one may assume that the painting with this *kohl*, as the Arabs call it, was a ceremonial act of mystic significance," and that the palette on which the "antimony paint" was ground was a sacred object. But here it is evident that he is talking, so to speak, "in the air." Kohl, of which sulphide of antimony forms the chief ingredient, is a very fine black powder used for powdering the eyelashes all over the East, and requires no grinding, on palettes or otherwise. It has nothing whatever to do with the green oxide of copper, which is obtained by the grinding of malachite, and which was used, presumably, for painting the face. One might as well confuse eye-lotion with the henna with which the Eastern lady still reddens her hands and feet.

In like manner, it might be shown that there is no good authority for Mr. Hall's constant use of the word "brunet," which he has apparently taken from Prof. Elliot Smith, or for his assumption that the Libyans were of Semite race.

We have, however, said enough to show that the student who trusted entirely to the information contained in the book would be likely to find himself "out of it" in any examination. This is not to say that it is not readable, and that there are not many things in it which will be read with pleasure by every one sufficiently versed in its subject to be able to "place" Mr. Hall's information. This is especially so with regard to the Babylonian and Assyrian history, where he has had the help of his colleague Mr. King, and in the chapters on Syria and Palestine, where he is indebted to Dr. Burney and others. We are far, indeed, from saying that with stringent revision and correction it might not be made into a valuable work for all purposes; but, as the author rather challenges criticism upon its main aspect, we have thought it best to deal with that side only. The illustrations are good of their kind, and there are several maps of a useful, but rather sketchy character.

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The journalist certainly is throughout rather painfully in evidence. Mr. Price's colloquialisms frequently strike us as being what he is pleased with iteration to call *infra dig.*, or, as others might prefer to express it, beneath the dignity of literature. The artist, to our regret, is represented only by the charming 'Portrait of a Lady,' reproduced as frontispiece, and perhaps by one other illustration near the end of the book. We cannot but wish that he had yielded, at least partially, to "the temptation to execute the drawings myself"; yet there is undoubtedly justice in his contention that the use of "contemporary plates" gives "not only authority, but pictorial value to the text." There are over two hundred illustrations, of which considerably more than half are coloured. They are taken, for the later years, from such standard authorities as *The Queen*; and, for the remoter period, from kindred sources of equal importance in their time. They form an arresting, if not precisely a beautiful collection, and a comparison of the different epochs brings home to us

the truth of Mr. Price's remark that in respect of "character" the modern fashion-plate has sustained a "remarkable deterioration." We have often noticed in the earlier fashion-artists some kind of attempt at representing individual human beings, some faculty for recalling faces actually seen, which their latter-day successors have generally disregarded.

In his attitude towards a subject which has often aroused a spirit of the most savage satire, Mr. Price is entirely human and kindly, but his sympathy, naturally, is not of the all-comprehending description. Take, for example, his astonishment that "any woman in her senses" could have approved of the crinoline. Mrs. Oliphant, who may surely be considered a woman in possession of her senses, warmly defended that institution, on two grounds: that the full draperies which accompanied it had a graceful effect, and that by supporting the weight of the skirts it saved its wearers a great "weariness." The first of these arguments may legitimately be disputed from the spectator's point of view, but the second plainly depends on personal experience only, and we have heard it confirmed from the lips of many women belonging to a generation which has now passed away. This advantage was, of course, entirely sacrificed by those Parisiennes who, in obedience to the Empress Eugénie's mandate, as Mr. Price reminds us, abjured the steel cage, while supplying its place with "a dozen or more starched flounced petticoats at once." One such, known in her declining years to the reviewer, suffered from an internal disease produced in great measure by her heroic endurance of the burden thus entailed; but her pride in the achievement remained unimpaired.

In like manner the author's remarks on that extinct horror euphemistically styled the "tournure" or "crinolette," while showing full appreciation of its hideousness, leave its unhygienic qualities out of account. Though he is lenient in his criticism of the "more or less eccentric effects" attending the prevailing fashion, he seems unconscious of its one supreme merit—the tendency to a minimum of weight. The species of skirt rather neatly denominated "second cousin to a hobble" may, indeed, be numbered among the most comfortable garments evolved by civilized femininity.

The author has not merely aimed at marshalling before our eyes a procession of lay figures attired in the ever-changing mode of each successive decade. He has endeavoured also to exhibit the equally variable background against which those figures moved, and the pursuits which engaged their attention. The guillotine, the waltz, Waterloo, the Great Exhibition, the "Healtheries," the rink, the bicycle, the motor-car—all appear in these pages. Celebrities, male and female, are also allowed a place. We hear of painters and actresses; of "lions" and "lionesses"; of the ladies who presided over Parisian salons; and of three Englishwomen—Lady Holland, Lady Blessington, and

George Eliot—who aspired to a similar honour in London.

Mr. Price is no severe censor of manners and customs, and resolutely declines to endorse the theory of modern decadence. "Society may be no better now," he says, "but it is certainly no worse, and without a shadow of doubt it is brighter and more intelligent." This spirit of amiable, if not exuberant, optimism gives a pleasant atmosphere to the whole volume.

The Life of a Regimental Officer during the Great War, 1793-1815. Compiled from the Correspondence of Col. Samuel Rice and from Other Sources by Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman. (Blackwood & Sons.)

WE congratulate Col. Mockler-Ferryman on his book. The mere mention of the dates in the title is sufficient to suggest that the life of a regimental officer during those years may be well worth reading; and the record of a man who served in Corsica, at Vimiera, Corunna, Badajoz, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Albuhera, Salamanca, Madrid, Burgos, Valladolid, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Waterloo is likely to deserve attention.

If we already know a good deal of the lives of the great soldiers of those days, we do not know enough of the history of the lesser men who helped to make the machine of war run—perhaps not smoothly—but, at any rate, successfully. The regimental officers of the Great War were, from force of circumstances, very different from those of our time, and their most marked characteristics, according to Col. Henderson in his 'Science of War,' were that when "left alone they almost invariably did the right thing," and "had no hesitation in assuming responsibility."

Col. Samuel Rice, the subject of the present memoir, served with the same regiment for thirty-eight years, and was a man with no pretensions to be considered famous. As a young officer he was fighting with the 51st Regiment in 1793 at the beginning of the Great War, and was still with his old regiment, and in command, at Waterloo. He wrote many letters to his family, who fortunately preserved a sufficient number to enable Col. Mockler-Ferryman to give us this biography.

Rice joined his regiment at the time when Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Sir John) Moore held the command. He was at the taking of Corsica, and in his letters tells how we lost that island. Nearly all our men soon fell ill, and deaths from sickness were very numerous. Rice's regiment was the healthiest of the lot, but he wrote home:—

"We cannot muster above a hundred-and-fifty men fit for duty now, and I am afraid it will be some time before we can call ourselves a regiment again."

In spite of this he is praying that the French may come and try to recapture

the island, as the English "will give them a warm reception."

After the evacuation of Corsica Rice went to Spain, and thence to India and Ceylon; he was in Ceylon till 1807, and never really recovered from the effects of illness contracted there, though he managed to fight through subsequent campaigns.

There is a very readable account of Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, in which Rice's regiment played its part, but there is nothing in the story to show what information comes from Rice himself, and it seems to be almost entirely the work of the editor, with little to distinguish it from other histories of the war.

Illness saved Rice from taking part in the unfortunate Walcheren Expedition; but in 1811 we see him off again to the Peninsula, and hear of him at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. On April 10th, 1812, he writes that he has just been reconnoitring the ground of the Battle of Albuhera, and was "conceited enough to think that even" he "could have managed it better. The blundering was great, and terrible the sacrifice." Long afterwards this opinion of Rice's was fully confirmed by Napier, who said that Marshal Beresford had chosen his own field of battle a month before the action took place, yet occupied it in a way that made defeat almost certain.

Rice was invalidated home before the end of the Peninsular War, and in January, 1813, landed at Falmouth "fatigued and jaded beyond description."

In 1815 we find him in command of his regiment in Belgium, and a letter posted on June 13th—immediately before Quatre Bras—shows that, as in the Peninsula, no one knew anything of the Duke of Wellington's plans:—

"We are at present quiet; all a matter of conjecture as to what is to be done. The Great Duke knows, but we poor devils know nothing."

Rice was at Waterloo, but saw little of the battle, and the one letter from him about it explains that he was so situated as to have only "a partial view of the field," and miss "the great fight that was raging." The story of Waterloo is briefly and clearly told, but is, we imagine, nearly all due to Col. Mockler-Ferryman.

One quotation from Rice in 1811 shows the spirit of our young officers in the Peninsula. Writing from Campo Mayor, he says:—

"On what point the attack is likely to be made, I as little care as I am able to form an opinion, but, wherever it is, they will certainly get cursedly licked."

There is a sickening account of the way in which soldiers were flogged in the Peninsula for trivial offences; and of courts martial in Spain Rice says:—

"We generally hang or shoot half a dozen fellows, notwithstanding every soldier is a gentleman and a man of honour, and receives votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, which he does not value so much as a pot of Whitbread's Entire."

The book also gives a good idea of the dress of the Army in 1793 and later years.

The Odd Farmhouse. By the Odd Farmwife. (Macmillan & Co.)

If the adjective of the title is to be taken in the sense of unusual, "the odd farmhouse" certainly deserves its name. That "long, low Jacobean house of simple but beautiful lines," with its fourteen rooms, coach-house, and stables, its acre of garden abounding in quince-trees and crimson ramblers, its trout-stream and tennis-court—all at a yearly rent of less than 40*l.* and no taxes—might surely figure on estate agents' catalogues as a "unique residence," even without such extra attractions as modern water-supply, a gravel soil, and chimneys warranted to "draw."

That the epithet in question is also rightly bestowed on the lady who here relates her experiences may be conceded in so far as it marks her remoteness from the instincts and aspirations proper to the authentic farmer. The picturesque—not the utilitarian—side of agricultural life is what engages her attention. Ripening cornfields and browsing sheep are to her merely pleasing features in the landscape, and the countryman's protective war against predatory "fowls of the air" assumes the guilt of murder in her eyes.

An American of the Southern States, she naturally resents the indiscriminating label "Yankee" as strongly as a Highlander objects to being called a "Scotchman." Her impressions of English scenery and character have the freshness of an observation which has not been blunted by over-familiarity. Sometimes, no doubt, she misjudges us, as in supposing that our University towns are still strongholds of orthodoxy, political and religious. Even more remarkable is her depreciation of a national antipathy to the use of the onion in cookery. The festal goose, the fried steak, the homely leg of mutton—are these essentially British institutions unknown to her, with their appetizing suggestion of the desired vegetable?

The author brings a discerning eye and a sure descriptive touch to her observation of nature. Now and then we come on a passage vividly reminiscent of her Southern origin: "Maréchal Neil trailing a tapestry of solid gold from balcony to balcony," in New Orleans, or "the hot, aromatic noonday smell that magnolias pour out of their great ivory chalices." But side by side with these gorgeous memories we have an ecstatic tribute to the fragrance and varied loveliness of an everyday wallflower border. She finds, too, that in England, "more than anywhere else," the infrequent sun "strikes beauty from the earth and an infinity of colour."

The gifts of imagination and graceful expression are possessed in no small measure by the "Farmwife." Yet sometimes she gives us a shock or a surprise; when, for example, she brands the martyr's spirit as "self-flagitious," and wonders if "Amarylli" is the plural of "Amaryllis." Sometimes, also, we are

conscious of lapses in taste. The pun suggested by "Swallow, my sister," and the elaborate variation on that poor worn-out *motif* "the Curate's slippers," are examples in point. Sometimes we are even inclined to cavil at the author's extraordinary predilection for metaphor. "If the violet is a nun, the snowdrop is a saint," is a pretty conceit enough; but it needs a flight of fancy beyond most people's reach to "like round seeds" because "the germ of life should be spherul, orbal."

We seem throughout conscious of two influences often enough combined at the present day: a genuine, almost an enthusiastic interest in nature and humanity, and a watchful eye for the possibilities of "copy" latent in every trivial occurrence—a sleepless night, a snowstorm, a letter from a discontented girl-friend. The result is not always satisfactory, but usually entertaining.

The few pieces of verse scattered through the volume are well above the average in distinction and technique.

Saint Augustine of Canterbury. By Sir Henry H. Howorth. (John Murray.)

In this learned, lucid, and always interesting book of nearly six hundred pages, Sir Henry Howorth completes his great work on the birth of the English Church. The first volume, a *Life of St. Gregory*, prepared the way for this one, in which he tells in detail the story of the Pope's mission to these islands, a mission he regards as "essentially a failure," mainly because it was entrusted to monks—men out of touch with the realities of life—instead of the secular clergy. Following an interesting Preface, in which he treats of the ideals of the early monks and their methods of attaining them, the author goes on to enumerate the documents upon which he relies. He analyzes various correspondence, especially the letters of Gregory bearing upon Augustine's mission, and certain documents and charters purporting to secure lands and privileges for the Church; and then deals with "another series of notorious forgeries," the Malmesbury letters. He also examines critically the materials supplied by Bede, to whom he pays a high tribute. The impression left upon the mind of a lay reader will be, we think, that the forging of legal deeds was one of the favourite ecclesiastical recreations of that age.

The first chapter brings the missionaries within sight of their goal; the second describes the condition of the country they are about to visit, and tells the story of their arrival and settlement in Canterbury. The third, the main part of the book, offers an account of St. Augustine's labours, the result of which is summed up thus:—

"When he died he had succeeded in converting the King of Kent and overlord of the greater part of Britain to the Christian faith, and....a considerable number of

people of note, but a large number of Aethelbert's own people clung to their own faith and to the gods which their fathers had worshipped."

Augustine consecrated two bishops and built five churches, but

"the Church he planted was a plant with a feeble constitution from the first, and it needed a more vigorous personage....a greater scholar....a bigger man, to set it going again on a more promising journey. He presently came, and his name was Theodore."

The author's estimate of Augustine is not flattering:—

"The best that can be said of Augustine is that he was a commonplace man, with good motives and high standards, set to do a work much beyond his capacity and for which he had a very indifferent training."

The remaining chapters deal with the English Church under Augustine's immediate successors—Laurence, Mellitus, Justus, and Honorius—digressing every now and then into fascinating bypaths of Church history.

Apart from biography, the book contains an account of the existing remains of the English ecclesiastical architecture of the period. In questions of ritual Sir Henry Howorth relies mainly upon the researches of Duchesne.

The book has three appendixes, all interesting: the first, a gruesome narrative of the Bubonic Plague in the sixth and seventh centuries, the most "dismal episode in the world's history"; the second, a discussion of Pope Honorius and the Monothelites; and the third, an account of the Papal nuncios at Constantinople.

Excellent illustrations, maps, tables, and Index add greatly to the value of the work.

Three Years in the Libyan Desert: Travels, Discoveries, and Excavations of the Menas Expedition. By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. (Fisher Unwin.)

HERR FALLS is, in his own words, "a country schoolmaster" who was taken by his cousin Monsignor Kaufmann on an excavating expedition to the Libyan Desert some nine years ago. The first object of the expedition was the exploration of the Pentapolis, the name of which, at any rate, is familiar to readers of Kingsley's 'Hypatia.' The site, however, was decided by the authorities to be too dangerous to meddle with, and the Monsignor accordingly turned his attention to the search for the shrine of St. Menas, the most popular of all the Christian saints of Egypt. The search was successful, for "the city of St. Menas" was duly run to earth in Karm Abūm, or Bumna, which seems to lie in a westerly direction from Alexandria. Its place on the map is nowhere described in the book, but as the two explorers went to

Alexandria once a fortnight for money and other things, and the author tells us that Alexandria was once proud to be called the "Metropolis of Menas," we gather that it is not very far distant from that city. Here Monsignor Kaufmann and his cousin remained for two or three years, laying bare—among other things—the tomb of St. Menas himself; and the author found an opportunity of accompanying the Khedive on a State visit to the oasis of Siwa, at that time one of the chief seats of the sect of Senussis. The excavations have, we gather, been described in more learned form elsewhere, and the volume is mainly to be regarded as a book of travel.

In this respect the nearness to Alexandria robbed the journey of much of its adventure, and the hardships and incidents which the writer studiously chronicles would have been taken as part of the day's work by the excavator in the deserts of Upper Egypt. He tells us, however, a good deal that is worth reading about the Senussi, the "Jesuits of Islam," of whom we have lately heard a good deal. He notices that they were far from cordial in their reception of the Khedive, and he tells us, on what seems good authority, that they were then equally hostile to the Turks, which hardly coincides with what we heard during the Tripoli campaign. He says the seat of the Grand Master of the sect has now been shifted to "Karu, between Kufra and Abescher, the capital of Wadai." Thence, he thinks, in due time a fresh Mahdi will arise, who will endeavour to spread the gospel of Pan-Islamism with fire and sword. It will doubtless be left to Great Britain, as the policeman of this part of the world, to cope with him.

A disagreeable feature of the book is the hostility to ourselves and our rule in Egypt which is prominent in it. "Lord Cromer's iron rule, which suppressed every movement of Egyptian liberty," is more than once alluded to, and we are told that the Khedive not only chafed under it, but also confided his sorrows to the writer. We hear much about the Kaiser Wilhelm, "the Grand Seigneur, the Sultan of the Franks and the Almāns," who in alliance with the Sultan of the Turks is to rule the world. But, while the Monsignor and his cousin were allowed to fly over their excavations the German and Egyptian flags side by side, to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday, and to do other things to promote "Germanism" in Egypt they were evidently well protected by "Hopkinson Pasha" and our police and soldiers, who more than once rescued them from an awkward situation. One wonders what would have happened in similar circumstances to British explorers in a German protectorate.

The translation is not very well done, the English being often clumsy, and not the work of one familiar with the scenes described. On the other hand, the photographs with which the volume is illustrated are both good and clear, and form not the least valuable feature in the book.

The Century Bible.—The Book of Daniel. Edited by R. H. Charles. Revised Version, with Introduction, Notes, Index, and Map. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

DR. CHARLES'S edition of the Book of Daniel, which worthily completes the popular, and at the same time thoroughly critical Century Bible series, is likely to arouse a fresh and lively interest in problems which are apt to become fascinating in the process of study. The Introduction and notes, though limited in extent owing to the general plan of the volumes, may thus not only serve the purpose of necessary immediate instruction, but also point the way to further reading, and possibly in some cases even lead to fruitful original investigation in one direction or another.

One important question to answer is whether an historical kernel from exilic times is preserved in the earlier chapters of Daniel. That the book in its present form dates from the stirring period of the great Maccabean revival can no longer be doubted. That, moreover, the Daniel who, as a character excelling in righteousness, is placed by Ezekiel by the side of the patriarchs Noah and Job, can in no way be identical with the hero of the book bearing the same name, must also be conceded. But is it, on the other hand, necessarily mere coincidence that not only a highly placed Daniel, but also leading personages bearing the names of Hananiah, Misael, and Azariah are named in Ezra—Nehemiah among those returning from the exile? Dr. Charles only gives the references to Daniel in the historical books just named, thus unintentionally foreclosing a possible line of investigation of which his readers should have been made fully aware.

The strongest argument against the presence of earlier traditions in our Book of Daniel is by Dr. Charles and others derived from the fact that Ben-Sira, writing about B.C. 200, mentions no Daniel in his famous "Praise of the Fathers." But strictly that circumstance merely serves to show that, if narratives about a Daniel of the period of the exile were current in the time of Ben-Sira, he attached no canonical value to them, a value which in any case was no doubt derived from the powerful influence which the book must have exercised on the pious Israelites who enthusiastically ranged themselves on the side of the Maccabean leaders.

If the possible existence in early times of floating traditions about Daniel be once admitted, the further supposition that they were written down, say, some time in the third century B.C. would be almost a matter of course. The bearing of this hypothesis on the problem presented by the bilingual character of the book is obvious enough. Dr. Charles's view is that the whole was originally written in Aramaic; but the line of argument here suggested would serve to support some form of the theory of composite origin which is held by such scholars as Meinhold and Dalman.

Commodore Sir John Hayes: his Voyage and Life. By Ida Lee. (Longmans & Co.)

THE names of Mrs. Marriott and Ida Lee are not new to geographers, but they have never heralded better work than this memoir of Sir John Hayes, whose fame has fallen into oblivion. Yet, in his day, Hayes was a distinguished servant of the East India Company and the Crown; and as an explorer, a fighting man, and an administrator he rendered important services, which the home Government tardily and inadequately recognized towards the end of his long career. But then news took longer to travel or to scatter, and his name was scarcely known out of India.

Hayes's family seems to have been connected by blood or old friendship with Henry Fletcher, a sea captain in the East India Company's service, and afterwards a director of the Company. In 1781 his godson, Fletcher Hayes, was appointed to a writership in India; and two years later a younger brother, John, then aged 13, to a cadetship in the Bombay Marine. Mrs. Marriott seems to think that there Fletcher's influence stopped; the papers which have passed through her hands do not show any correspondence between the boys or young men and Fletcher; but the mere name of a director carried great weight, and it is difficult to believe that in that day merit alone raised young John Hayes to the rank of lieutenant by the time he was 23.

His first notable act was to organize a small syndicate and go in search of nutmegs of a particularly good quality in the west end of New Guinea. The little expedition of two small ships, Hayes in command, sailed from Calcutta in February, 1793, too late in the season, for the easterly monsoon was blowing strong before they got down to the north coast of Australia. This compelled them to go south about, and turned what was intended as a comparatively simple trade venture into a voyage of discovery. They anchored near the south point of Tasmania, or rather, as it was then called, Van Diemen's Land, surveyed in a rude manner the adjacent coast, and explored the inland country, then unknown, though, as a matter of fact, it had been visited a few months before by the French admiral D'Entrecasteaux, of whose voyage Hayes was entirely ignorant.

From Tasmania he stretched across to New Caledonia, examined the coral reef which guards the west coast, and found a passage through it into "an indifferent harbour" which cannot now be determined, but he was scared out of it by a volcanic disturbance which hurled "masses of stone and pumice" at the party. He then passed on to the westward, and after a voyage of great geographic and hydrographic interest reached the western end of New Guinea, where he anchored in a small bay to which he gave the name of Restoration Bay, as his crew, who were

almost all down with scurvy, were there restored to health. This bay is itself an inlet of the very large Geelvink Bay, which, by an error of type-writer or printer, Mrs. Marriott is made to describe as 500 miles wide. It is really somewhat less than 200.

Hayes found the climate good, the natives friendly, and abundance of nutmegs, with which and other spices he filled up one of his ships; the other, which was pronounced unseaworthy, it was decided to leave behind, in charge of a volunteer crew, for whom Hayes built a fort on shore, and, in the name of King George, took possession of the whole district, which he named New Albion.

Hayes then sailed, intending to go to Calcutta; but want of provisions drove him to Batavia, where he fell in with a Company's squadron going to China, and was ordered by the commodore in command to accompany him. At Macao or Canton he found a lucrative market for his spices, and ultimately returned to Calcutta, after an absence of twenty-two months, in December, 1794. To his great disappointment the Governor-General and Council, after a long and apparently fair examination, decided that Restoration Bay had been previously surveyed by Capt. McCluer, who had named it Dorey Harbour; and that to McCluer, therefore, belonged the credit of the discovery; they refused to accept Hayes's opinions of the commercial value of the place, the friendliness of the natives, and the excellence of the climate. Later and fuller knowledge seems to have proved that the Council were correct, but to Hayes at the time their decision was a painful mortification, and it was not alleviated by their refusal to support, in a practical way, the publication of his journals, which thus remained unknown. Much — most — that Hayes saw and recorded existed only in his manuscript, and when that was lost, these early observations and descriptions, valuable to the geographer and still more to the anthropologist, vanished—it is to be feared, for ever. It has, indeed, been suggested that, on their passage to England, they were captured by a privateer, and may be in France at the present time. There is no evidence of any kind to support this; no evidence even of their having been sent out of India; and it is perhaps more probable that they passed in due course to Hayes's only son Fletcher, a captain in the Indian Army who perished in the Mutiny, and whose belongings were burnt in Lucknow.

Hayes was still a young man, but the rest of his life, though distinguished in the Bombay Marine, was comparatively commonplace. The special duty of the Marine was to keep down the Mahratta pirates, who swarmed in the Western sea, and made up by their numbers and reckless bravery for what they wanted in skill and equipment. Noteworthy combats between the Company's ships and the pirates were common—combats which want only the *vates sacer* to equal 'The Last Fight of the Revenge'; and not the least remark-

able among these is that which was maintained by the *Vigilant*, under Hayes's command, January 13th, 1797, off the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, against four pirates well manned and armed, and officially described as each more than double the size and strength of the *Vigilant*. This was a small ship with a paltry armament of six small guns and a crew of eighteen Lascars, but strengthened for this particular cruise by the addition of nine Europeans and twenty-two Sepoys; her total force was thus ten Europeans and forty natives. Her feeble fire was unequal to keeping the pirates at a distance, and the greater part of the fight was a hand-to-hand struggle on the deck of the *Vigilant*. After four hours the pirates were beaten off, leaving the *Vigilant*'s deck covered with their dead and dying. One of their last retreating shots struck Hayes in the face, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which he suffered for many months. In May, 1798, the directors voted him "a sword of honour" of the value of fifty guineas; but as his only child, at that time, was a girl, the sword was, at his request, changed to a cup.

Three years later (1801) Hayes had command of the East Indian squadron detached for the reduction of Ternate, the last of the Dutch Islands, the Commander-in-Chief with the ships of the Royal Navy being employed elsewhere. The island was obstinately defended for fifty-two days, and yielded at last to the stringency of the naval blockade, which led to the refusal of the garrison to die of starvation. Dutch writers have called this refusal "treachery," and the English seem to have believed that the surrender was due to their valour alone, so that a somewhat angry dispute broke out between Hayes and Col. Burr, who commanded the land forces, as to the relative share of the army and the navy. After another ten years a squadron of the Marine under Hayes co-operated with the ships of the Royal Navy under Commodore Broughton in the capture of Java. Broughton had previously done some good work as a surveyor; but as a fighting officer he did not win glory or even respect, and, "dressed in a little brief authority" at Java, he played various fantastic tricks which made Hayes extremely angry. The quarrel was specially unfortunate, for—in great part at least—it prevented a due recognition of the services of the Marine.

Of the details of Hayes's long period of work on shore as Master Attendant at Calcutta it is impossible here to speak. Worn out by wounds and hard service in trying climates, perhaps also to some extent by a fiery temperament, he died in 1831, at the age of 61.

Mrs. Marriott has written, especially of his exploring voyage, with a woman's admiration of a noble man, and an Australian's enthusiasm for the author of a chapter in the early history of her native country. We cannot always share the enthusiasm to the full, but we readily accept and approve the spirit in which she writes.

The Guadalquivir: its Personality, its People, and its Associations. By Paul Gwynne. Illustrated. (Constable & Co.)

THERE are books which depend for appreciation upon the transient moods of their readers. One day we "feel like" dipping into 'Tristram Shandy'; another time it is just possible that some may seriously incline to 'Daniel Deronda.' So Mr. Paul Gwynne must risk being on his day. If one is not in the mood, his *olla podrida* of life and scenes on the Great River will be tasteless, his rather forced poses will seem ridiculous, and his constant habit of running away from the point and introducing immense rambling, impertinent digressions *à propos de bottes* will be insufferable. But wake up next morning and get out of bed on the right side, and see how charmingly Mr. Gwynne writes—a modern 'Gil Blas,' you will say, with a delicate humour (the real Spanish *gracia*), and a real fund of interesting lore about the whole course of the famous Andalusian river, which has never before been described in all its fascinating coils.

Mr. Gwynne is not the man to press learned information upon us out of season. He has his views on the Iberian race and on Phœnician influences, on Cordoban art and Mr. Whishaw's last discoveries about Yemenite and Copto-Arabian derivatives at Seville, or, as he correctly and more musically writes, Sevilla; he is tenacious of the accent in Andalusia; but he hastens to quiet our suspicions by a good story—as how the alcalde stole the priest's silver snuff-box in the confessional, confessed the theft, yet contrived to keep the box; how the 'Acta Sanctorum' scattered a litter of pigs under the schoolroom window; how no man in the whole mixed company had any matches when the lamp went out; or, again, how Don Manuel's cook measured the boiling of eggs by Paternosters, and the ladies of that courteous and hospitable *hidalgo's* family spent the day sitting in the cane partition in the river, clad in straw hats, and reading to their hearts' content. The open-air life of the Andaluz, so incredible to mere Northerners—the bed in the heather, and heather for counterpane, with a pillow of wild rosemary—Mr. Gwynne revelled in it like Mr. Hewlett's Senhouse, only in much more favourable conditions. What he did not so much like was the barber's invitation to put a walnut in his cheek to stretch it for the razor. Had it been a fresh walnut, well and good, but this was the common property walnut, and "there is a limit even to love of one's neighbours." There was another barber, a genius, a magician, who was also a brilliant watchmaker, and, holding proper views about the maturing of lathered faces, would leave his client to develop, while he stuck his little glass in his eye and attended to a hair-spring. The Barber of Seville is own brother to the Barber of Baghdad in his elaborate deliberation.

Mr. Gwynne knows Spanish life well—did he not write 'The Bandolero'?—

and he can not only tell us about the excellences of Spanish artificers and the lamentable lack of organization in all trades, but he can also name the various vintages, so to speak, of spring water distinguished by connoisseurs of Andalusia, and how long they should be kept in the perspiring *botijo* before they are fully matured. Or, again, for a picture of the *señorito flamenco*, or Spanish buck, the *guapo*, and those ingenious swordsmen the *madrugadores*, or "early risers," who get the first lunge into the food for worms, we cannot do better than idly turn over these lively pages. But the gem of the collection is Angel—Don Angel Pizarro—the Sancho Panza of this itinerary, whose ingenuities and graces and scapegraces run through the chapters. He had his faults; he found more female relatives on the road and saluted them with more cousinly fervour than was in reason, and his ideas of veracity and honesty were more humorous than moral. But he "had a way with him," and could "put the comether" on the most unpromising passers-by. He occupies—and occupies with dignity—fourteen pages in demonstrating to a fascinated company how to put on and manage the famous *capa*, a garment which forms part of the Andalusian soul, the equivalent of the Englishman's umbrella, and so various and delicate in its expression that there are no less than 33,944 distinct modes of donning, wearing, flirting, doffing, and generally manœuvring it, to say nothing of its use in the national knife-fight. Angel's fourteen pages are but an excerpt, but there is no other article of apparel that yields material for such a display. A fan is not apparel, and its field of operations is distinct. The tale of the poor schoolmaster of gentle birth and the curiously tempered austerity of the *hidalgo* his father is of a different order; but there are all sorts in this book, and the difficulty is, after chuckling over Angel's sallies, to compose one's features to a proper expression of attention while the conclusions of that very learned antiquary, Mr. George Bonsor of Carmona, are expounded. With all his garrulous inconsequence, Mr. Gwynne manages to convey an eloquent picture of his beloved Andalusia, which Mr. Edwards's illustrations well bear out.

Πελασγικά. ἦτοι περὶ τῆς γλώσσης τῶν Πελασγῶν. By Jacobus Thomopoulos. (Athens, D. Sakellarios.)

MANY strange things have been written about the Pelasgians, many strange things about the Etruscans, many about the Hittites; when we find Pelasgians, Etruscans, and Hittites all in one volume, accompanied by Lycians, Carians, and Eteocretans, we must be prepared for strange things. That is not to say they are untrue, but, if true, they are remarkable indeed. Put briefly, the author's thesis is that all these languages are connected, the Pelasgian being the source of them all; that the Pelasgian was a Greek

dialect; and that it is closely represented by modern Albanian.

Mr. Thomopoulos is not the first to maintain that the Pelasgians spoke a dialect of Greek, but he is the first to bring detailed evidence in proof of it. The statement of Herodotus that they spoke a barbarian language does not go for much. The Greeks said that Alexander the Great and his Macedonians were barbarians, and we know they were not. Dialects of one language may differ so that those who speak one cannot understand those who speak another, and a Gaelic-speaking Scot might think an Erse-speaking Irishman to be barbarous—he would not suppose that the two dialects were akin. Granting, then, that the Pelasgians may have spoken a dialect of Greek, we may take note of a number of ancient hints or statements connecting them with Crete, with Asia Minor, and so forth; but anything further is hypothesis, unless the remains of the various languages can take us a step further. This step our author believes that we may take.

After examining with care a great part of the evidence here given, we do not feel confident that the author's critical power is sufficient for his task. It is true that the resemblances are many and startling, but the parallels seem to be often vague resemblances in sound rather than what might be called exact. If the study had been introduced by a phonetic table, showing the genesis of the Albanian sounds or inflexions, we should feel happier. And the likeness is sometimes so close that it seems hardly possible to have persisted from prehistoric times; whilst oftener it is quite vague, and the Albanian forms themselves seem to vary in an unaccountable manner. This may be dialectal: anyhow, it is there. Perhaps the most startling parallel is this: Hesychius has a Cyprian gloss (Pref., p. 43) *ἀγαθός* σιωπῇ, a very odd thing indeed; but here it is in Albanian as *γιά θός*, "he said nothing." It is obvious that the form *ἀγαθός* has been influenced by the Greek adjective; but, if it is at all like the Cyprian phrase, this parallel is startling. On the other hand, many of the parallels are of no weight, such as *ἄδρνα*, Alb. *drōa*, both from one of the commonest Indo-European stems. Many, again, are fanciful or downright unscientific; as to derive *ἀργίππος* (epithet of the eagle) from *ἀργός*, "quick," and Alb. *hīp* "ἀναβαίνο," Gr. *ἵπταμαι* (p. 41 of Introduction); or to see in the ending of *Λαβρανδεύς* the name *Δεῦς*=*Ζεὺς*. Suggestions like this make the reader suspicious; although a man must ride his hobby, the critic is he who can guide it. With all allowances, we think that the author has made a *prima facie* case for investigation which ought to be followed up.

It is remarkable that some of the Albanians call themselves *Tiranna* and some *Tōrke*, which recall closely the names of the Etruscans; and it is also remarkable that the Albanian supplies possible translations of a large number of inscriptions, some hitherto unexplained. These inscriptions are taken in minute detail—

too minute, indeed, for many pages are wasted on views and interpretations which our author holds to be false. Thus are treated the Pelasgian inscription of Lesbos, the three Cretan inscriptions in an unknown tongue but Greek letters, the Etruscan bilinguals, the Lycian bilinguals, a long Hittite bilingual, other Hittite inscriptions, with some others; all the ancient glosses of the various dialects in question are also examined, and comparisons are made between them. Finally, we come on an Albanian grammar and a "Pelasgian lexicon."

One point deserves special mention. The Lycian bilinguals (and, indeed, others also) have been treated by scholars as if they were word-for-word equivalents. Our author gives reason to think that they were not; and, indeed, it would be strange if they were. His analysis seems to disclose the fact that proper names were often translated (not transliterated); and he makes a good point here, which may help to ascertain the meanings of some more words.

A subsidiary test of this theory is the sense of the inscriptions as interpreted. With the bilinguals this does not materially differ from the Greek, but it is true there are both additions and omissions. With the Etruscan and Cretan inscriptions we have nothing to guide us; and it must be admitted that the version does not convince one by its naturalness. At the same time, the versions are not impossible, and we have not with these, as with Greek inscriptions, standard types to judge by.

Le Mouvement littéraire belge d'expression française depuis 1880. Par Albert Heumann. (Paris, 'Mercure de France'.)

"TO-DAY, the Belgians have virtually no literature," wrote Taine in 1868 when he was studying the art of the Netherlands in his 'Philosophie de l'Art.' The remark was then quite just; but the critic went further, and proceeded to found on it a general conclusion that the inhabitants of Belgium were fundamentally incapable of literary or philosophic creation. Yet at that very moment the men were already living who were to prove the falsity of such a judgment.

Many causes had combined in Belgium to stifle that growth of national consciousness which has borne such wonderful fruit in the literary movement of 1880 and the years which followed. For centuries the Low Countries had been a mere plaything in the hands of Spain, Austria, and France. During the wars of Louis XIV., and later during the period of the Revolution, Belgium was used again and again, in the words of the author, as "the battle-field and the cemetery of Europe." How could literature or the arts thrive among men so beset by material difficulties and dangers? Even after the establishment of the Belgian mon-

archy in 1830 it was inevitable that the immediate political and social needs of the new state should absorb the best energies of its citizens for a considerable period. So it came about that the modern literary movement in Belgium dates only from about 1880, the year in which the poet Max Waller founded the review *La Jeune Belgique* (quickly followed by *La Basoche*, *La Wallonie*, and others), and gathered about him a group of young writers who were determined to break with tradition and champion the new ideas in literature and art. Within a decade (in spite of bitter opposition) the earliest works of Lemonnier, Verhaeren, and Eekhoud, had attracted widespread interest; a fresh current of literary creation, which was to grow steadily in power and importance, had come into existence.

In this book M. Heumann indicates the origins of the movement without tracing its history in any detail. His aim has been to review Belgian literature as it presents itself to the observer to-day, noting the main tendencies, and analyzing especially those qualities which distinguish the Belgian writers sharply from their fellow-workers in France. For, in spite of the deep and vital influence of French culture in Belgium (nearly all the chief leaders of the movement have spent part of their lives in Paris), the literature of the latter country has preserved an individual character which is immediately recognizable; the work of many of the Belgians is French only in language; and, generally, it is probable that they have given more to France than they have received from her. The differences between the two races as expressed in their creations are excellently defined by M. Heumann. The Belgians, whether poets or prose-writers, and particularly those of Flemish nationality, are essentially painters and colourists. Their characteristic power lies in vivid, often extravagant pictures of country and city life throughout Flanders, where the busy, exuberant movements of market or kermesse often contrast strongly with the flat desolation of the landscape. If, for the most part, they are deficient in the French qualities of psychology, clearness, and order, they give proof of a fierce energy and an impressionistic power rarely found elsewhere. Their very faults of incoherence and violence, the reckless grossness of description and subject-matter frequent in the work of the novelists, are yet marked by a freshness and spontaneity which separate them clearly from the pornography of Paris. By the side of such qualities as these, or sometimes strangely blended with them, we find the peculiar Flemish strain of melancholy and mysticism, which appears in its purest form in the works of Georges Rodenbach or in M. Maeterlinck's first plays.

Unlike most French critics, M. Heumann, who uses with a sure hand the flexible, slightly mannered style of the *Mercure de France*, relies rather on imaginative sympathy with his subjects than on methodical judgment and classification, though it

must not be inferred from this that his book is ill-constructed. It is, on the contrary, clearly and simply planned. After studying in an introductory chapter the general features of Belgian literature, he deals successively with 'The Novelists,' 'The Poets,' and 'The Dramatists,' and closes with a discussion of the state of criticism and scholarship and the main currents of thought in Belgium at the present time.

It is impossible, within the limits of a single review, to dwell at any length on the individual writers included in the plan of the present volume. Except M. Maeterlinck, and perhaps M. Verhaeren, scarcely any of them are known at all well in this country. It is a pity that the deep interest of Belgians in English literature is reciprocated on this side by general indifference. For among these writers there are many who by temperament and race are much more nearly akin to us than their better-known contemporaries in France. Especially is this true of Émile Verhaeren, who is recognized by many outside England as the greatest poet now working in Europe. A poet who turns by instinct for inspiration to Northern skies and Northern cities, he was almost the earliest creative writer of the first rank (except Walt Whitman, whom he had not read at that time) to see the great poetic possibilities in the modern centres of labour and industry. He sings the crowded city street, the railways, the docks; even the warehouses, the business quarters, the Stock Exchange itself, have an attraction for him. Moreover (and this should give him a special claim on our interest), during one period of his life, when he paid frequent visits to England, he was haunted by impressions of our great industrial towns, and it is the vast chaotic vision of London which recurs again and again in the sinister trilogy 'Les Soirs,' 'Les Dérives,' and 'Les Flambeaux Noirs':

O mon âme du soir, ce Londres noir qui traîne en toi !

M. Verhaeren is much less successful as a dramatist than as a lyricist; but those who saw one of the rare performances of his drama 'Le Cloître' (witnessed by the present writer in 1908 at the Théâtre du Parc, Brussels) are not likely to forget the impression made by that strange and powerful play. Among the novels here mentioned those of M. Lemonnier particularly deserve a wider public. Finally, in estimating the significance of this literary revival in Belgium, it must not be forgotten that it has had to struggle against the indifference of the authorities and the active enmity of the "flamingants," or advocates of a purely Flemish literature in Flanders.

Mention must be made of the excellent Preface of M. Camille Jullian, and of the Bibliography, which comprises a list of the works of all the authors cited in the body of the volume; but the book cries aloud for an index.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Congreve (George), *THE INTERIOR LIFE, AND OTHER ADDRESSES*, 5/ net.

Mowbray
These addresses were delivered at different times, and to very diverse listeners—Sisters of Mercy, a group of non-Christian men of Calcutta University, a Guild of Oxford Undergraduates, and so on. Particularly noteworthy is the one on 'The Christian Mystics,' a paper read at a meeting of the Capetown Clerical Society, in which the author, without attempting a history of the subject, points out the chief characteristics of the mystic's view of things, which, he says, is based on an element that belongs essentially and universally to human nature.

Constructive Quarterly, No. I., 3/ net.

Oxford University Press

The appearance of *The Constructive Quarterly* is a good sign of the times, and the periodical should be a success in the capable hands of Mr. Silas McBee. Much of the opposition between religious bodies is due to misunderstanding. The aim of the *Quarterly* is to provide a ground on which all parties may stand to explain to one another their respective positions. It is not intended to reduce the various positions to a common denominator and effect union or compromise on that basis, but only to make sure that each party understands the other. The conviction underlies this effort that the parties will then find that their common ground is large enough for a great deal of common action, and that their differences, so far as they must be retained, will command mutual respect. Two conditions are imposed upon writers: "First, that the Faith and Work and Thought of each Communion shall be presented in its absolute integrity, including and not avoiding differences; and second, that no attack with polemical animus shall be made on others." Representative scholars and statesmen from all parts of Christendom will contribute.

The first number is promising. It leads off with an article by Prof. Du Bose on 'A Constructive Treatment of Christianity.' He explains that he undertakes not to construct, but only to construe Christianity, because for him Jesus Christ is Christianity, and He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. He immediately explains that He cannot be quite the same to us all because of the imperfections of our understanding, and the inadequacy of our spiritual appropriation and experience. This shows that "there is a divine wisdom in the promise of truth not to the individual but to the Church." He insists that Jesus had "a human spiritual as well as a natural genealogy."

Mr. Wilfrid Ward writes as a Roman Catholic on 'Union among Christians.'

'A Message from the Russian Church' comes from the pen of Archbishop Platon, and Prof. Loofs of Halle contributes an article on the real meaning of justification by faith. M. Georges Goyau describes the activity of the Church in France since it was separated from the State, a story which, he maintains, shows "that the very poverty of the Church of France lightens her and adds force to her impulses," and Mr. Shailer Mathews has an able article on 'The Awakening of American Protestantism,' which is full of reasonable hope.

Duckworth (Robinson), *OCCASIONAL SERMONS*, 3/6 net.

Mowbray
In collecting a number of sermons by the late Canon Duckworth for publication Mr. Troutbeck has rendered a real service to the memory of one who, if not a preacher of surpassing brilliancy, was distinguished for a breadth of view and liberality of outlook that won for him wide popularity. The sermons in this volume deal with a variety of topics, but they all go to show that quality of mind of which we have spoken. For that very reason they should appeal to a large circle of readers.

Guérard (Albert Léon), *FRENCH PROPHETS OF YESTERDAY, a Study of Religious Thought under the Second Empire*, 12/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

An able presentation of the attitude of France towards religious matters, not by a description of the present phase of the question, but by a dispassionate survey of the conflict between Theology and Science during the twenty-two years of Louis Napoleon's rule. The author—who offers his work as a tribute of his love to "France, the land of his birth; to England, where he grew to conscious manhood; and to America, the home of his choice"—regards religious differences as among the greatest obstacles to international sympathy.

Ingram (Arthur F. Winnington), *THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF GOODNESS*, 2/6 net.

Wells Gardner

Thirteen sermons and addresses, in which the Bishop of London elaborates the theme that "goodness is the one thing worth having in the world, and holiness far and away the most beautiful."

Lewis (F. Warburton), *THE MASTER OF LIFE*, 2/6 net.

C. H. Kelly

A book of sermons published as one of the volumes of "The Methodist Pulpit Library." Though they undoubtedly lose something by their transference to the printed page, many of these sermons reveal a teacher whose sincerity can never be doubted, whether we are in agreement with the conclusions expressed or not.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), *THE HOLY TRINITY AND DAILY LIFE*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

A collection of four sermons preached in St. Paul's Cathedral during August last.

New Commentator, a Quarterly Cambridge Paper for the Discussion of Current Religious and Theological Questions, No. 1., 3d.

Cambridge, Heffer;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

The aim of this new quarterly is to afford a means of expression for a school of theology now existing in the University of Cambridge, and to offer a carefully considered opinion on some of the many problems and questions which are at present occupying the attention of thoughtful people. Further, it is intended that its columns shall provide an open field for discussion of those problems—whether intellectual or social—with which institutional Christianity is faced at the present time.

Notre Dame (The) Series of Lives of the Saints: ST. GERTRUDE THE GREAT, 3/6 net.

Sands

The life of one of the canonized saints of the Roman Catholic Church, to whom, in the author's words, belonged "the high privilege of being to the Church the mouth-piece of the abundant mercies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to us poor sinners."

Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1913, 3/

S.P.C.K.

This useful guide to the organization and activities of the English Church has reached its thirty-first issue. This year Appendixes

are devoted to the 'Welsh Church Royal Commission' and the 'Report of the Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance,' which sat for nearly two years.

Oxford Church Bible Commentary: THE BOOK OF WISDOM, with Introduction and Notes, edited by Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick, 7/6 net.

Rivington

Another attempt to throw light on one of the books of the Apocrypha, a difficult task, as the editor asserts, in the case of a writer who did not know his own mind; or, to put it in other words, whose mind was of the discursive nature betrayed by the author of the Book of Wisdom. Mr. Goodrick, however, differing from most of his predecessors, refuses to accept the assumption that the book is a homogeneous whole, written by the same pen, at the same time, and with the same purpose. A further point on which he disagrees with other commentators is his conviction that the author had no real knowledge of Greek, a conclusion reached by careful study of the text. The present volume is a valuable addition to the number of commentaries on a subject which has occupied the attention of scholars of many generations.

Rendall (Gerald H.), *WAYS OF CONSECRATION*, 1/

S.P.C.K.

Three addresses delivered to Ordination candidates in St. Albans Diocese in September, 1912, setting forth the three ways of ministerial consecration corresponding to the writings and examples of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John.

Temple (William), *REPTON SCHOOL SERMONS: STUDIES IN THE RELIGION OF THE INCARNATION*, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

This volume of sermons, preached in Repton School Chapel during the first two years of Mr. Temple's Head-Mastership, will strengthen his reputation for lofty purpose and generous sympathies. The sermons—lucid, simple, direct—must be judged by their aim. Making no show of learning, no attempt at rhetoric or brilliant writing, they may well have influenced profoundly their hearers. Theological problems are subordinated to the desire to mould character.

Poetry.

Bartlett (M.), *THE RAISED ROOD, AND OTHER POEMS*, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

Verse of a religious nature, much of which has already appeared in *The Treasury* and *The Quiver*. It is only of average merit. The piece which gives its title to the volume is perhaps the best.

Dream (The) of the Rood, an Old English Poem done into Modern English Verse by James A. Roy.

Bagster & Sons

A modernized version, in sound, if not inspired blank verse, of an old English poem, the authorship of which has remained unsolved.

Poetical Compendium: THREE CENTURIES OF THE BEST ENGLISH VERSE, 1608-1870, compiled by D. R. Broadbent, 6/ net.

Ouseley

There is no word of introduction here to explain the selections, which are certainly not those that would occur to most literary critics of to-day. The sixteen who supply pieces include Southey, Campbell, Moore, Whittier, James Russell Lowell, and Gordon. Mr. Broadbent has an odd idea of the best lyrics. Even in Cowper, to whom he devotes some space, he has not hit on the lines 'On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.' He includes

The Rose had been washed, just washed in a shawl
Which Mary to Anna conveyed,

and ignores the author of 'Go, Lovely Rose.' But then he ignores Wordsworth, Coleridge,

Keats, Shelley, and Tennyson, to mention no others. We should have thought that these poets had long since secured the general regard as well as the praise of the expert. On the other hand, we should be surprised to find that Pope's 'Messiah' and 'Summer,' an affected pastoral, had any appeal to the modern reader.

History and Biography.

Barrington - Bernard Correspondence, and Illustrative Matter, 1760-70, edited by Edward Channing and Archibald Cary Coolidge, 8/6 net. Frowde

Sir Francis Bernard was at one time Governor of New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts. The present volume contains a series of his letters to his wife's cousin, Lord Barrington, and the latter's replies. Both men held high Government positions in America and in England, but the correspondence now published is purely of a friendly nature, and not official in any way. Nevertheless, these letters indirectly throw some interesting side-lights on the American War, and on the political events of the period during which they were written, from 1759 to 1774.

Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome, edited by Sir Rennell Rodd and H. Nelson Gay, 6/ net. Macmillan

We are glad to receive the second number of the *Keats-Shelley Bulletin*, well printed at Rome, and containing some interesting illustrations. The Keats house at Rome was purchased as a permanent memorial in honour of Keats and Shelley, but it is intended to preserve in the Library the bibliography of other poets whose work has especially revealed the love of Italy. There is, therefore, in the present number, in addition to a great many Keats and Shelley books, a long list of works which have something to do with Leigh Hunt and others. Many have little or no value, and we feel that, unless greater strictness is the rule in selection, the Library may soon be full of printed matter that has either little real worth or too little connexion with Keats and Shelley to be preserved in a Keats house. Dickens's letters are, no doubt, rightly included on the ground that they "contain references to Leigh Hunt." But Sir Edward Durning-Lawrence's Baconian work seems to us entirely out of place; and if all anthologies, good and bad, which contain anything by Keats, Shelley, Hunt, or Byron, are to be preserved, we fear that the Memorial House will soon be too small to hold them.

Among recent acquisitions we note two portraits by Severn of Keats—one an original left by Sir Charles Dilke.

Cadell (H. M.), THE STORY OF THE FORTH, 16/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

Most of the matter contained in this erudite work has already appeared in the transactions of learned societies or in other forms, but it was well worth bringing under one cover. Mr. Cadell's "story" of the Forth differs essentially from previous books dealing with the estuary spanned by the great bridge. The romantic in history and the pictorial in scenery are not the themes here. It is a variegated fabric that the author has woven, but the threads most prominent are the scientific and physical aspects of the Forth Valley and the surrounding district, and the commercial value of the valley's buried treasures of coal, ironstone, and oil shale. The first part of the book is chiefly of geological, the second chiefly of practical interest. Of the two classes of readers to whom an appeal is thus made, probably the practical will find the book of more service. The Forth Valley,

with its abundant natural wealth, is full of possibilities. In a few years the Rosyth Naval Base, and possibly a Ship Canal at a later period, will greatly enhance the importance of the estuary and everything connected with it. The leading Scottish coalfields of the future are likely to be those of Fife on the north side; while the seat of the great mineral-oil industry extends along the southern shore, in the part of the Lothians to the west of Edinburgh. All this is emphasized in learned and minute detail by the author, who, we are glad to note, has the good of the rural parts of the country much at heart, and has many practical suggestions to offer concerning "the great land question." The book includes a wealth of illustrations in the form of plates and maps, and a good Index.

Clark (Henry W.), HISTORY OF ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY: Vol. II. FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

The second volume of this important work maintains the merits of the first, noticed in *The Athenæum* for April 6th, 1912. Its aim is to trace the history of Nonconformity in the light of what the author takes to be its true ideal and spirit, viz., that organization must be the product of life, as only such organization can deepen and intensify life. The present volume deals with the history from the Restoration to the close of the nineteenth century. There appears throughout the story the old contrast between ideal and actual. Mr. Clark saw the Nonconformist ideal first in Wyclif, and throughout the whole history of Nonconformity he cannot find one who stands so high in the light of the principle until he comes to Dale of Birmingham. One might almost raise the question as to where Mr. Clark found the ideal. Ruskin argued against the Academicians that the ideal must be found in and through the real, otherwise it would be abstract. At the same time, we think Mr. Clark justified, on the whole, in inferring his ideal from history, which shows the neglect of it. Herein lies the value of the book for Nonconformists: it gives them the basis for self-judgment. Mr. Clark defines the Conformist spirit as that which works from an absolutely rigid external organization to the inward religious life, and he maintains that this is characteristic of the Established Church. He finds it to be a law "that the Nonconformist spirit almost always raises its protest just as the iron ring of organization closes up." It is life demanding freedom to express itself beyond the limits of existing organization. The volume forms an exceedingly able study, and is well worth attention. We question, however, any exposition of the church-ideal which practically bars out the Unitarians.

Journal (The) of the Rev. John Wesley, edited by Nehemiah Curnock, assisted by Experts, STANDARD EDITION, Vol. IV., 63/ the set. C. H. Kelly

This thorough and admirably annotated edition is a worthy tribute to the indefatigable preacher. It gives a striking picture of Wesley's work from November 2nd, 1751, to December 31st, 1762. His main difficulties were with disorderly, vehement, or frenzied converts. Thus he says on the last page but one of this book: "The reproach of Christ I am willing to bear, but not the reproach of enthusiasm, if I can help it." Wesley himself shows great good sense in such matters. His comments are mainly on the reception and results of his preaching; but he has an interest in antiquities, notes palpable blunders in Rollin's 'Ancient History,' and quotes Horace on the enjoy-

ment to be had under a lowly roof when he has a "clean chaff bed." When in 1753 he thought himself dying, he composed his own epitaph "to prevent vile panegyric." At the beginning of the next year he was too ill to travel or preach, and began at once to write 'Notes on the New Testament,' which are still, we gather, accepted by the Methodists as a doctrinal standard. The annotations, maps, and illustrations add much to the value of the edition.

Memoirs of the Comte Roger de Damas (1787-1806), edited and annotated by Jacques Rambaud, translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell, 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

Students of French history will doubtless remember the name of the Comte Roger de Damas, but probably only a few will be able to recall the details of his career. Born in times that made soldiering almost a necessity, he was lucky in having a decided bent for that profession. By inclination he was a soldier of fortune, and in 1787, at the age of 22—against the wishes of his family, and without the permission of his superior officers—he set off to offer his sword to Russia, then engaged with her ally Austria in a war against the Turks. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the Prince de Ligne, who subsequently wrote of him to a correspondent in Paris as

"a phenomenon from your part of the world, and a very pretty phenomenon too: a Frenchman with the good qualities of three centuries. He has the chivalry of one, the charm of another, and the gaiety of the present one."

The story of his subsequent career may be read in these memoirs, which have been capably translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. A point which will be of particular interest to English readers is his criticism of Nelson during that none too happy period of the latter's sojourn at Naples under the spell of Lady Hamilton. It is to Nelson's state of moral slumber at that time, he says, that we owe Bonaparte's career. "Bonaparte should build a shrine to Lady Hamilton," he adds, in characteristic comment; "she should head the list of all the happy chances that led him to the throne."

Though not always sound in their judgments, these memoirs give a fresh and vivid impression of the troublous years that marked the opening of the nineteenth century.

Salt (Henry S.), PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, POET AND PIONEER, 1/ net. Watts

A revised and cheaper edition of a life of Shelley, the main object of which is to make clear his views regarding the condition of the working classes, the emancipation of women, and other modern social problems.

Sanders (Mary F.), PRINCESS AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND: LIFE OF MARY II., 16/ net. Stanley Paul

In devoting this somewhat bulky volume to the life of Mary II., daughter of James II. and Consort of William of Orange, the author attempts to present that somewhat unhappy Queen in a more sympathetic light than her former biographers have done. In this task she has been considerably assisted by securing access to what she claims to be completely fresh material, in the shape of letters written by Mary, when Princess of Orange, to her friend Lady Bathurst, and portions of the former's private diary, which was never intended for the public eye.

Lady Bathurst, when Miss Apsley, had been one of the Princess's closest girlfriends in England, and the letters to her are many of them intimate in character. They reveal, if no great intellectuality (and certainly no capacity for correct spelling),

at least a fund of shrewd sense and sweetness of disposition.

The book suffers somewhat from discursiveness, for which the author's pleasant and facile style largely makes amends. It is illustrated with a number of portraits and prints, some of them from originals in private collections.

Seymour (Alice), THE EXPRESS, CONTAINING THE LIFE AND DIVINE WRITINGS OF JOANNA SOUTHCOOT, PART I., 6d.

Plymouth, Jas. H. Keys

Second edition.

Vályi (Felix), THE TURK'S LAST STAND.

University of London Press

A lecture delivered at the University of London in January of this year, and now translated from the original French. The author's object is to point out the true causes of the "historic tragedy" which is being played out at this moment on the borders of the Bosphorus. He offers a defence of the Ottoman Empire, and insight into the causes which have led to its present decadence. He intends to devote an entire volume to the subject later.

Sports and Pastimes.

Hughes (Henry), GOLF PRACTICE FOR PLAYERS OF LIMITED LEISURE, 2/6 net.

Murby

If the number of books of instruction which are being published were any criterion, the standard of excellence attained by the average amateur golfer should be high. The present manual is intended for those who desire to indulge in practice at home, and the advice in its pages is mostly designed for that purpose. Personally, we have found that strokes assiduously practised on the hearthrug have a knack of failing to repeat themselves on the links—the presence of the little white ball makes all the difference. However, no doubt a certain amount of what may be called technique may be acquired in this way, and many of the author's hints are sound enough.

School-Books.

Balzac (Honoré de), GOBSECK, ET JÉSUS-CHRIST EN FLANDRE, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Dr. R. T. Holbrook, "Oxford French Series," 3/ net. New York, Oxford Univ. Press

The notes are careful and painstaking; they contain details as to the two stories which might have been put into English and into the Introduction. Dr. Holbrook is not an attractive writer, and a sentence like the following seems to us unnecessarily stodgy:—

"However, it is with linguistic facts, rather than with literary interpretation, that we are now concerned; for it behoves us to understand the language of whatever we may read before we attempt to indulge in non-linguistic comments and speculations."

Book (A) of Historical Poetry, 8d. Arnold
A collection of many of the best-known historical poems for the use of schools. Their arrangement in periods, according to the episode of which they treat, gives them an added educational value.

Bradley (A. G.), HEREFORDSHIRE, "Cambridge County Geographies," 1/6

Cambridge University Press

"County Historical Geographies" would perhaps be a more accurate title for this series, in which the teaching of history and geography is admirably combined. The idea of treating each county separately is good, and, since the volumes are attractive in themselves, both as to subject-matter and the way in which it is presented, they deserve their success.

Howe (Samuel Burnett), ESSENTIALS IN EARLY EUROPEAN HISTORY, 7/6 net.

Longmans

The beginnings of "early European history" are traced back to primitive man, and from this period summaries extend to the Declaration of Independence and the close of the reign of Louis XIV. The treatment of European history as a mere preliminary to American history is emphasized by the author's continual efforts to point a moral applicable to his native country: in the actions of the Gracchi he sees a precedent for the America of 1776, and the early Germans are compared with the Iroquois Indians. The author has, however, not neglected any essentials; he tells his story clearly and well, and has chosen an excellent series of illustrations.

Thucydides, Histories, Book II., edited by T. R. Mills, with a General Introduction by H. Stuart Jones, 3/6; Notes only, 2/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Jones's Introduction is an excellent piece of work, which should not be missed; but, apart from a summary of the hostilities, it hardly deals with the special points raised by this Book of the History. The Notes are in the main a brief, but satisfactory exposition of the linguistic and historical puzzles which the text offers. Mr. Mills has had many predecessors, to whom a general acknowledgment might have been made. There is a brief excursus at the end concerning 'The Plague at Athens,' but we are surprised to find no account of Athens and its protagonist at the time. Something should surely have been added as to Pericles and the historian's view of him, and the whole question of the approximation to fact in the various speeches of Thucydides. Mr. Jones's brief reference to the Funeral Oration is not adequate. We can hardly doubt that Thucydides himself in the prime of life listened to it with keen attention, and may gravely question if he would have ventured to improve on the dictation or thought of a favourite orator. There are difficulties, as Prof. Mahaffy has shown, in *φιλοκαλοῦμεν... μετ' εὐτελείας*. Mr. Mills might at least have given in his notes some instances of the Athenian love of art. We fail also to discover any discussion of the interesting question whether Thucydides knew and referred to the work of Herodotus, which may, as Jebb suggests, have influenced his own methods of exposition. The great difficulty in dealing with the ancient world is to make boys realize the life of the time. To give them no considered account of Pericles in a book which constitutes an imperishable memorial of him seems to us like editing a play of Shakespeare and giving no criticism of its chief character.

Fiction.

Baker (Amy J.), THE IMPENITENT PRAYER, 6/

Long

The heroine, an English girl engaged in scientific work up country in South Africa, on going down to Cape Town falls in love, almost at sight, with a commercial magnate twenty years her elder. He reciprocates her love, and she forgives him a previous entanglement. But it keeps them apart when they reach England. The reasons for this and for the end of the story do not seem to us adequate. The author revels in details of feminine dress and adornment, and gives a good idea of the South African background, but we do not see how her story bears out the key-note which the publishers emphasize, and we think it a mistake to announce throughout forecasts of what is to happen.

Buckrose (J. E.), BECAUSE OF JANE, 6/

Mills & Boon

The writer loves children, and has studied them with more or less success. We regret that this is all we can find of the least interest in this amateurish story. The book is weakly conceived and badly executed.

Everett - Green (Evelyn), THE PRICE OF FRIENDSHIP, 6/

Stanley Paul

The characters in this story remind us of the little girl with the curl: they are either "very, very good," or "horrid." A young man impersonates his friend for some months, looking after his estate and his sister. This is necessary in order to save them both from the hands of an unscrupulous uncle and aunt. It is a foregone conclusion that he falls in love with the sister, but the romance is some way off real life. Some uncritical readers may be interested in the plot, but even they may find the conversations tedious. The book is too long.

Farnol (Jeffery), THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN, 6/

Sampson Low

A spacious canvas holds no terrors for Mr. Farnol; indeed, he delights in covering it with innumerable figures and lavishly splashing on the colour. The period here is that of the Regency, which affords him plenty of scope for a mixture of romance, humour, and adventure that he sets before us with whole-hearted energy and warmth. His style owes not a little to Dickens, but he pays the debt with ease, and has made his "amateur gentleman" a thoroughly engaging figure. There is no lack of boxing, duelling, love-making, or plotting, and the author throws in a realistic horse-race.

Golsworthy (Arnold), A LITTLE WORLD, 6/

Allen

A mildly acidulated tale of a street in Suburbia, where social gradings are many, and pettinesses encompass all things. There is no subtlety in Mr. Golsworthy's characters, all are keyed to a single note. A too-confiding heroine and a generous but club-footed author alone do not share in the general monotony, and with their acceptance of each other the simply constructed story ends.

Holt (Adelaide), OUTSIDE THE ARK, 6/

Lane

One of the queer beasts left "Outside the Ark," and ordinary humanity is the man of genius, particularly of that species which lives only between the covers of a novel. To this class belongs the principal character in the present volume—dramatist, novelist, idealist, and platonic friend. Up to the point where he marries the delightful daughter of an altogether delightful clergyman, many readers will enjoy the combination of wit and kindness which marks the narrative. But after the marriage things take a very different turn. Little by little the tension between the pair increases, until the lady asks her husband to take a holiday apart from her, in the course of which he is drowned.

Low (Ivy), GROWING PAINS, 6/

Heinemann

A recent novel, 'The Reward of Virtue,' dealt, with a frankness by no means free from cynicism, with the lot of the daughter of a wealthy middle-class family, the result of it all being a pettiness beyond hope of redemption. 'Growing Pains'—like the other, a first novel—might well have been written as a counterblast, if not as a defence. Miss Low's heroine, too, comes of the class that prevails in South Kensington; she has a very similar education, followed by an entry into a world much alike in its interests, or lack of them. But the results are different. "Growing pains" are lived through, and the heroine duly emerges, a slightly

foolish, but thoroughly healthy young woman.

Miss Low has presented the development of her principal character with uncommon exactness. The early freakishnesses of a child's imagination, her later violent adoration of an elder girl, and the customary outbreak of unreasoning self-torment, combined with crudely religious emotions, are all faithfully portrayed. The only other full-length piece of characterization—that of the heroine's aunt—is admirably executed. The male characters have been allotted comparatively small portions of the canvas; there are various youths at decent intervals who provide opportunities for sentiment, but the chosen man receives a purely objective treatment.

Ramsey (Olivia), A GIRL OF NO IMPORTANCE, 6/ Long

Everard, Earl of Rake, is very agreeable and like a Greek god, but dissolute and extravagant. He is expected to save himself by marrying money, but unfortunately he meets a beautiful girl of sixteen, a devout Catholic with mystic powers, who is quite too bright and good for ordinary tastes, and whose slim, girlish figure is emphasized till we are tired of it. Besides this pair we meet a designing Spanish magnate full of mystery, a second heroine who figures as a boy, a homely millionaire, and a whole crowd of smart society people. Excitement and mystery prevail, and the author reminds us occasionally of Ouida. She does not, however, make so good a story, or persuade us that the many unlikely things which occur could have happened.

Skinner (Henrietta Dana), THEIR CHOICE, 3/3 net. New York, Benziger

Passages extracted from the diary of an American spinster, describing her eccentric, but fortunately brief courtship. The author is too mawkish for our taste.

Stanton (Coralie) and Hosken (Heath), CALLED TO JUDGMENT, 6/ Stanley Paul

A woman with "tea-coloured eyes," whose "lank, yellow hair was always dead," and a man who is "colourless" and has a "dull, muddy complexion," are the principal figures in the book. They are both bigamists, and both are in deadly fear of being found out by each other as well as the world in general. The story is not wanting in excitement; its scenes are well described, but the whole impression it gives is sordid and ugly, the two good characters in the book being singularly repulsive.

Annals.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1913, 7/6 net. Dean

This well-known book of reference is always useful, and the Judicial section gives information not to be found elsewhere in such convenient form. It includes not only the Judges of the Superior and County Courts, but also the Recorders, Metropolitan and Stipendiary Magistrates, Sheriffs and Sheriff Substitutes of Scotland, and the Colonial Judges. It has been brought up to date, and gives the latest changes in the peerage and also the results of the most recent by-elections.

There are a great many people who apparently object to say when they were born; and, if they will not supply the information, an editor cannot easily procure it. On p. xiii there is an unfortunate misprint (of 1911 for 1912) which makes the dates of twenty by-elections wrong; and one member of Parliament is said to have been born in 1896, to have become a barrister at the age of three, and to have fought his first election the year before he was born.

We must protest against the advertisements on the back of many pages of the letterpress, and think 'Debrett' ought not to do this kind of thing.

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book, 1913, edited by Godfrey E. P. Hertslet, 0/ Harrison

A new feature in the volume for the present year is the inclusion of a list of many whose names remain in the Statement of the Services as having served under the Foreign Office.

Pamphlet.

One & All Gardening, 1913, 2d.

Agricultural and Horticultural Ass. The eighteenth issue of this popular annual contains, amongst many others, an article by the Editor on 'Garden Progress,' dealing with the movements for developing garden cities, garden suburbs, and garden homes for the people.

WILLIAM HALE WHITE.

MR. WILLIAM HALE WHITE was little known to the public, and shunned the fierce light which has of late illumined for a public greedy of personal details the private lives of authors.

His father, who was at the time of his birth a bookseller at Bedford, and a trustee of the Bunyan Meeting, came to London when he was appointed Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, and his reminiscences of Parliament were published in 1897. Young White joined the Church of the Bunyan Meeting in 1848, and was approved as a candidate for the ministry, but was expelled from New College in 1851, with two other students, on account of his views on inspiration.

On coming to London he contributed to various journals, and became acquainted with John Chapman, then editor of *The Westminster Review*. He was fortunate in being appointed to a post at the Admiralty, and rose to be Assistant Director of Contracts. After his retirement he lived first at Hastings, and later at Groombridge, where he died at the end of last week in his eighty-first year. For some time he had been in bad health, though he kept up intercourse with his friends. In earlier years he frequently contributed to our columns, and was a most conscientious reviewer, objecting to the modern system which puts on a fluent hack to write on anything and everything.

Art is never more impressive than when it secures fame for work which exhibits the world as a pilgrims' way, or as a disciplinary college where the only master is the desire of the soul for justice and love. In the summer of hedonism or the twilight of scepticism such work must often, if not usually, appear as a skeleton at a feast, unless art imparts grace to its form and lights it with faith or humour. Yet the imaginative work of "Mark Rutherford," despite the opinion of a few who, like a distinguished woman of letters, find much of it "too melancholy—nay, hopeless," has long had an enthusiastic audience who prefer it to the work of George Eliot.

Mark Rutherford's style presents his thoughts and stories as simply as if it were a hand extending them to us, and no one can read him attentively without perceiving that he is an idealist of the first order. He leaves heaven to other novelists; the bright side of his work is essentially the goodness, the high-mindedness of his protagonists: it is not a gate of pearl or even a god saying "Well done!" Hence his novels vex the worldlying who has not succeeded in

idealizing his worldliness. Their typical population, selected from the tradespeople, their employees and women folk, and the Dissenters of Early Victorian times, is alive in the fretful, petty, disagreeable, often pathetic fashion of creatures in whom the soul's self-consciousness is a kind of illness. It is impossible to be with Mark Rutherford's characters without recognizing them; the majority are lifelike examples of our human mediocrity, of that drab narrowness which the word "provincial" is unjustly forced to express. A person who can read 'The Pilgrim's Progress' without wincing, protected by the archaism which enables him to preserve an attitude of detachment from the object and interest of that allegory, may find himself involved against his will in the moral problems solved or weathered by Mark Rutherford's heroes and heroines; he may find himself engaged in sorrowful and timorous revaluation of his properties, and contending with the conviction that no material object can be weighed against a moral idea.

It is well to insist on the excellence of Mark Rutherford's fiction from what may be called the caterer's point of view. 'Clara Hopgood,' for instance, may be read as a tonic after Meredith's 'Rhoda Fleming'; Catharine Furze, of the novel so named, has her warm admirers; Theresa sheds a bright ray of light on the darkness of 'The Autobiography'; in fact, some of the choicest of women are to be found in these novels. Their author's humour is seen in his selection of repulsive people, scandal-mongers and bigots. It is not by an accident of reporting that these products of Little Peddlington are so amusing: they are the pick of an otherwise dull congregation.

The creator of "Mark Rutherford" preferred to use the name of this dead fictitious character as a mask, even when it was chronologically inappropriate; but in his own name he put forth several works which shed light on his personality. The most notable of these was a translation of Spinoza's 'Ethic,' to the soundness of which *The Athenæum* paid a deserved tribute in 1883. He succeeded in acquitting Wordsworth of the charge of political apostasy brought against that poet. He wrote also a book on Bunyan and a variety of essays (literary and religious), and made an excellent selection of essays from Johnson's 'Rambler.' His career in the book-world extends from 1881 to 1910.

PENNANT'S LIBRARY.

ON Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold the library formed at Downing, Flintshire, by Thomas Pennant, the famous antiquary, and now the property of the Earl of Denbigh. The chief lots were the following: Coryat's Crudities, 1611, 21l. Erasmus, *Eloge de la Folie*, 1751, finely bound by Derome, 35l. Foxe, *North-West-Fox*, 1635, 33l. Frobenius, *Three Voyages*, 1578, 148l. Gabriel Harvey, a volume of seven rare English tracts formerly in his library, 155l. Ben Jonson His part of King James his Royall and Magnificent Entertainment through his honorable cittie of London, 1603, 69l. Thevet, *The New Founde Worlde of Antarctike*, 1568, 85l. Turberville, *Book of Falconrie*, 1611, 33l. 10s. Vancouver, *Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean*, 4 vols., 1798, 22l. Whitbourne, *Discourse for his Majesties most hopefull Plantation in the Newfoundland*, 1622, 30l. Buck, *Antiquities*, 3 vols., 1774, 39l. Hakluyt, *Principall Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries*, 3 vols., 1599-1600, 400l. Purchas, *Hakluytus Posthumous*, 5 vols., 1625-6, 40l. Ridinger, *Contemplatio Ferarum Bestiarum*, 87 plates, 1736, 39l.; 44 engravings of hunting scenes and animals, c. 1740, 33l. Selden, *Mare Clausum*, 1635, bound for Charles I., 61l. Capt. John Smith, *Generall History of Virginia*, 1625, 330l. Two Visitations of Cheshire, 1506-80, 20l. The total of the sale was 3,197l. 12s.

Literary Gossip.

SEVERAL REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS have been made to the list of papers promised at the International Congress of Historical Studies. Among foreign scholars, Prof. von Bissing is to deal with 'The Reconstruction of the Palaces of the Persian Kings'; Prof. Stille of Sweden with 'Charles XII. in relation to Western Europe'; Dr. Marcel Handelsmann of Warsaw with 'Napoleon and Poland'; and Prof. Wenger with 'Die heutigen Aufgaben der römischen Rechtsgeschichte.'

The English papers will include 'Aspects of Dutch Colonial Policy,' by Mr. E. A. Benians; 'Some Problems of British Colonial Policy,' by Mr. H. W. V. Temperley; and 'Architecture Mediæval and Modern: a Study in Atavism,' by Mr. Reginald Blomfield.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY are giving on April 1st at the Holborn Restaurant a dinner to the Foreign Delegates and others attending the Congress. It is pleasant to think of so wise a gathering on All Fools' Day.

LAST SATURDAY at Sheffield Mr. J. A. Pease, the President of the Board of Education, gave some indications of the plans of the Government. Local authorities are to be made responsible in the main, and to have additional powers; the grant system is to be changed so as to increase the remuneration of teachers; and a new class of Assistant Inspectors is to be created, which will be recruited from teachers who have had experience in elementary schools.

If Mr. Pease succeeds in reducing vexatious interference with teachers and local authorities, and in securing some of the national money which, in his view, would be more "productively spent" on education than on "the enormous claims of the military and naval services," he will be making a great advance. Education needs a strong minister who is above the clamours of party and able to quell the incessant obstruction of faddists.

THE GILL MEMORIAL AWARD of the Royal Geographical Society is this year secured by Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell. She was one of the first women admitted to the Society when it recently altered its rules, and has distinguished herself alike as a writer and a traveller. Isabella Bird had a similar and well-deserved reputation many years since.

LORD CURZON is to preside at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Tuesday, May 27th. The fund is administered by a Committee composed chiefly of distinguished men of letters, and Lord Curzon points out that they have to look in large measure to the annual appeal made at this dinner for raising the means to carry on the work. The toast of "Literature" will be proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and responded to by Viscount Morley.

THE number of *The Russian Review* published this week has an interesting

article on 'The Russian Idealist Philosopher,' dealing mainly with the work of Prof. Leo Mikhailovich Lopatin, who with Vladimir Solovyev is credited with pre-eminence as an independent thinker.

MR. J. W. SALTER writes from Bergen concerning our notice of 'The Pronunciation of English in Scotland':—

"My eyes opened wide on reading in *The Athenæum* of the 8th inst. that 'a Scotsman says correctly "a harmonium" where an Englishman says incorrectly "an armonium." Surely your reviewer intended to write "an Englishman says correctly "an harmonium" where a Scotsman says incorrectly "a harmonium."'

"At all events, I have never heard an Englishman of any culture say 'an armonium,' and I trust I shall never hear from one such a barbarous, jaw-breaking, ear-offending cacophony as 'a harmonium.'"

Unfortunately the standard of culture cannot be called the standard of English speech at the present day. The ordinary Englishman, whether he pretends to be well educated or not, takes little trouble about his pronunciation, and mistakes are frequently made which should be impossible, in the pulpit and on the stage, as well as in ordinary conversation.

At a meeting of the Council of the Irish Texts Society held on the 6th inst. at the rooms of the Union of the Four Provinces, Adelphi, Strand, a copy of a Middle-Irish romance entitled 'Buile Suibhne Geilt,' edited by Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe, which is the Society's latest publication, was presented. The second volume of the poems of David O'Brodaire, edited by the Rev. John MacErlan, S.J., was promised shortly; and encouraging reports were read from Miss Eleanor Knott and the Rev. George Calder of the progress of their work. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. Boyle) stated that the sales of publications during the past year had been satisfactory. The Annual Meeting was fixed for Thursday afternoon, April 24th, at 20, Hanover Square.

THE 'Collected Poems' of Francis Thompson are now nearly ready for issue by Messrs. Burns & Oates in two volumes. Besides the contents of the three books published in the poet's lifetime, these volumes include an equally important body of entirely new material. Printed at the Arden Press, they have been edited by the poet's literary executor, and are prefaced by hitherto unpublished portraits.

The same publishers announce a uniform volume of Thompson's prose, entitled 'Shelley, and Other Essays and Reviews.' Together with the famous essay named in the title will be included a selection of his critical contributions to our own and other columns, and several essays of a creative character, not hitherto put into print.

MESSRS. HARRAP are including in their "Poetry and Life" Series 'Tennyson and his Poetry,' by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson; 'Poe and his Poetry,' by Prof. L. N. Chase; and 'Horace and his Poetry,' with quotations in Latin by Mr. J. B. Chapman.

MESSRS. SIDGWICK & JACKSON announce a first novel entitled 'Discovery,' by Mr. Harold Williams, an author already known in the world of belles-lettres.

MESSRS. WITHERBY & Co. are shortly publishing for Mr. H. Kirke Swann 'A Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British Birds,' which will contain some five thousand names with details as to meanings and localities, as well as information on the weather-lore and legends connected with birds.

WE regret to hear, just as we go to press, of the death of Dr. Ernest George Ravenstein, at Hofheim im Taunus, on Thursday, the 13th, in his seventy-eighth year. The pupil of Dr. Petermann, he was one of the most distinguished geographers of his day, and one of the oldest contributors to our columns. The booklet 'A Life's Work,' which he printed for private circulation in 1908, shows the extent of his researches and literary energies in geography and allied matters from 1853 onwards. Besides his special interest in maps old and new, he was a keen supporter of physical education. He was an indefatigable worker, and combined geniality with learning.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MARCH. *Philosophy.*
25 The Religion of the Open Mind, by Adam Gowans Whyte, 2/6 net. Watts

Education.
25 The History and Ideals of the Modern School, by the late Señor Francisco Ferrer, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6d. net. Watts

Fiction.
25 Ralph Raymond, by Ernest Mansfield, 6/ Stanley Paul
25 Gabriel's Garden, by Cecil Adair, 6/ Stanley Paul
25 The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers, by Arabella Kenealy, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
25 The Cheerful Knave, by E. Keble Howard, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul
25 In Fear of a Throne, by R. Androm, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

General Literature.
25 Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook, compiled and edited by Sir Hiram Maxim, 6/6 net. Watts
25 War and the Essential Realities, by Norman Angell, Fourth Conway Memorial Lecture, 6d. net. Watts

APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE April number of *Bedrock* will contain the following articles: 'Japanese Colonial Methods,' by Ellen Churchill Semple; 'Modern Materialism,' by W. McDougall; 'Mimicry, Mutation, and Mendelism,' by Prof. E. B. Poulton; 'On Telepathy as a Fact of Experience,' a reply to Sir E. Ray Lankester, by Sir Oliver Lodge, with a rejoinder by Sir E. Ray Lankester; 'The Nebular Hypothesis and its Developments: I,' by Prof. H. H. Turner; 'Immunity and Natural Selection,' by G. Archdall Reid; 'The Suppression of Venereal Diseases,' by James W. Barrett; and 'The Milk Problem: the Supply,' by Eric Pritchard.

Among the contents of the April *Scribner* will be the opening chapters of a novel by Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled 'The Dark Flower (the Love Life of a Man)'. 'The Custom of the Country,' by Edith Wharton, will be continued; and Mr. Price Collier contributes his sixth essay on 'Germany and the Germans.' In this number will appear the first of a series of papers from the letters and journals of Charles Eliot Norton, dealing with 'English Friends.' Norton's circle of acquaintances in England was wide and distinguished, so these letters should have value and interest. 'Elizabeth' contributes 'Spring Opportunities'; and Mr. Ernest Peixotto, whose brushwork is already familiar to English readers, has an article 'Down the West Coast to Lima,' accompanied by his own illustrations.

SCIENCE

TREES.

MANY who admire trees in summer when clothed with foliage are apt to pay but little regard to them when, the leaves having fallen, they are reduced to a state fitted to withstand the rigours of winter. Yet trees are interesting in winter; indeed, the individualities of the species are more striking then than at any other time. If, for instance, we examine the bark alone, we shall find that, whilst the characteristics are permanent for each species, they afford infinite variation, some being smooth like the birch, and others deeply furrowed like the ash and oak. The methods of branching also may be studied in greater detail in winter, whilst the many kinds of buds offer an extraordinary field for interesting research. If we regard trees only when their summer foliage attracts our attention, then our exact knowledge of them as living things with highly developed organs will be small indeed.

The authors of 'Trees in Winter,' being engaged in teaching botany and horticulture, have utilized the experiences of the classroom and botanizing excursions for providing the basis of the instruction in their volume, elaborating the text to adapt it to a wider circulation. The earlier chapters explain the planting and care of trees, and in these 194 pages readers will find extremely valuable information on most of the important subjects connected with cultivation, from the planting and staking of the young sapling to the preservation of aged tree-boles with leaden sheets and other devices for excluding rains and preventing decay. It is shown not only that trees are fit subjects for study in winter, but also that nearly all the operations necessary in cultivation are best carried out during the winter months.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the planting of trees in towns and cities, and contains some excellent remarks on the subject of trees in relation to city life. Park Superintendents and Municipal Park Committees will find many suggestions worth consideration in the by-laws of the Shade Tree Commission of the city of Newark, New Jersey, which the authors reproduce in full in order to show the powers vested in the local authorities.

The remainder of the book consists of detailed descriptions of the commoner trees in the north-eastern portion of North America, these being intended as a guide to their identification in winter. Excellent photographic illustrations are

given of each species, and, with the minute descriptions, should render identification easy.

The book may be recommended to English readers because it contains a vast amount of information on tree-life, and because most of our own hardy trees will be found amongst those illustrated.

Mrs. Nuttall's book 'Trees and how They Grow' consists of a series of pleasantly written articles on hardy trees, which are treated separately, and described from the picturesque or ornamental point of view. Special attention is directed to the structure of the flowers, methods of pollination, and the character of the fruits, and rather less to the leaves and other details. The economic uses of the timber are referred to, and in most cases the chapter ends with some references to folk-lore or quotations from early writers.

The volume seems to require an Introduction to explain the principles of plant physiology, for there is nothing to inform the reader how trees obtain their food and assimilate it. In this sense the American work is the more instructive.

The coloured plates, which are reproduced from autochromes by Mr. H. Essenhigh Corke, are to be highly commended, some (including the mountain ash, sweet chestnut, oak, and crab) being first-rate. Similar praise may be given to the 134 half-tone illustrations in the text.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 14.—Major Hills, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stratton read a paper by Prof. Newall and himself on the enhanced lines in the early spectrum of Nova Geminorum No. 2. The elements represented in the spectrum were titanium (very strongly) and iron; the lines of several other elements were less certainly shown. Two bands which have been frequently identified with helium appear to be more probably enhanced iron lines.—Dr. Dyson read a paper on the distribution in space of the stars of Carrington's Circumpolar Catalogue. This Catalogue contains virtually all stars of the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' within 9 degrees of the North Pole. The paper dealt largely with proper motions, based upon those determined in connexion with the Greenwich astrophysical work.—Mr. Eddington read a paper on the distribution in space of the bright stars, viz., those brighter than 5.8 magnitude. Stars of the spectral types A and K were separately dealt with: in each case results were obtained for two regions—one typical of high galactic latitudes, and the other of low.—The President read a paper on the results of observations made with the almucantar of the University of Durham during 1912. The results, on the whole, were not very encouraging. There are two sources of error, both peculiar to any floating instrument, namely, the temperature gradient and the unsteadiness of the telescope. These may, no doubt, be reduced, but it does not appear possible to eliminate them. Generally, the almucantar seems decidedly inferior to the transit circle.—Mr. R. S. Capon gave a short account of a paper on the possibility of refraction in the solar atmosphere, being a further paper of the International Union for Solar Research.

ASIATIC.—March 11.—Sir Charles Lyall, V.P., in the chair.

Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper on 'Sargon of Assyria's Eighth Campaign.' The paper gave an outline of the contents of the new inscription of the Assyrian Sargon ('the later') from M. Fr. Thureau-Dangin's recently published monograph, 'Une Relation de la huitième Campagne de Sargon,' and was intended simply to show, in as short a space as possible, the importance of this addition to the historical literature of Assyria. After salutations

to the deities of the city of Assur and its people, strongly resembling the introductory phrases of the Tel el Amarna tablets, the report of the expedition—Sargon's eighth, 714 B.C.—begins. The king set out from Calah (Nimrud) in the month Tammuz, and, after reviewing his forces, marched in succession to Zikirtu and Andia, Mannu, Gizilbundu, Aukané, the pastoral land of Baru (Sofian), Sangibutu, Armariii, Ararat, and the province of Musasir. The text is throughout most noteworthy, containing as it does descriptions of the mountain scenery, the fortresses captured, the people, and the products of the various provinces passed through. What interested Sargon, besides the construction of the fortifications which he took, was the system employed in training horses, for which Ararat was renowned. The main object of the campaign was to crush Urša (Rusas), its king, together with his vassals and allies, the chief of whom seems to have been Urzana of Musasir. In all probability Sargon recognized that the district, from its mountainous nature, would be exceedingly difficult to conquer and hold, so he contented himself with spoiling and devastating the various districts which he names, and detaching from Ararat the province of Uisdis (in the neighbourhood of Sahend), and restoring it to Ullusunu the Mannean, its rightful ruler. As noteworthy as any of Sargon's exploits, however, was his conquest of Musasir, which, on account of the difficulty of leading a large force into such a mountainous region, he captured with only a thousand cavalry, archers, and lancers. Enormous spoil—gold, silver, copper or bronze, weapons, and works of art, one of the last being a group in bronze representing Urša of Ararat and his charioteer—was captured on this occasion.

Among the pictures shown after the paper were the subject and inscription engraved on the cylinder of Urzana of Musasir, and the gable-roofed temple of Haldia in that city, from the sculptures unearthed at Khorsabad. A large portion of the plunder sent to Assyria came from this sacred foundation.

A discussion followed, in which Prof. Hagopian, Dr. Daiches, and Sir George Grierson took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 13.—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, V.P., in the chair.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hawley presented the report of the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1912. That work was virtually preliminary to that to be undertaken during the present year, namely, the excavation of the site of the Cathedral. This lies in the N.W. quarter of the city, and its examination will be of great interest, as the excavation of a cathedral church is unique in the annals of archaeology in this country, the excavation of 1834 being of quite a cursory nature. The work of 1912 consisted in finding the outer wall of the cathedral church, and no attempt was made to dig within the building itself. During the work many burials were discovered, but these were left undisturbed; also in the débris a considerable number of sculptured stones from the church was found. Various problems of considerable interest have arisen as a result of this preliminary excavation, but these must await solution until the church itself is excavated this year.

Besides the work on the church, the open area to the south was systematically trenched, and proved to be a cemetery, probably of the lay folk: the base of the churchyard cross was found at the S.E. To the west of the church were found several buildings, but they had evidently undergone much change and destruction, and it was difficult to trace their extent and plan. Excavation was also undertaken on the site of the west gate, and along the city wall northwards of it.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—March 12.—Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited a very fine tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra Thea of Syria (Babelon, No. 1352). Mr. Webb exhibited four coins of Helena N.E., and read a short note on them in reply to a criticism by M. Jules Maurice on his previous paper.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on 'The Mint Engravers of the Tudor and Stuart Periods,' in the course of which he presented a complete list of the engravers then in office, with the dates of their respective appointments. Perhaps the most interesting among the names hitherto unrecorded was that of the Flemish artist who engraved the profile portrait of Henry VII., a man whom the speaker alluded to as the father of English medallist portraiture. Two unknown incidents in the history of Briot were described, and light was thrown upon the supernumerary engravers who worked at the Tower Mint during the Civil War. Mr. Symonds also drew attention to an historically valuable warrant, issued by

Trees in Winter: their Study, Planting, Care, and Identification. By Albert Francis Blakeslee and Chester Deacon Jarvis. (Macmillan & Co.)

Trees and how They Grow. By G. Clarke Nuttall. Illustrated from Photographs by the Author, and Autochromes by H. Essenhigh Corke. (Cassell & Co.)

Charles I. in 1645 from a town not yet identified, by which Thomas Rawlins was appointed chief graver throughout England and Wales. Miss Helen Farquhar exhibited a series of coins in illustration of the paper.

ALCHEMICAL.—March 14.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—A paper dealing with the interpretation of Alchemy in relation to modern scientific thought, by Messrs. Leonard F. Pembroke and Sijil Abdul-Ali, was read by the latter. The lecturer pointed out that the alchemists in general appear to have adopted the Hermetic method of reasoning from universal to particular judgments, although there were sporadic indications in the literature of a scientific and rational empiricism. The fundamental concepts of their philosophy were, he said, (1) a "First Matter" of "Hyle," containing implicitly the four elements which were subsequently to issue in manifestation; (2) four Elements (viz., earth, water, air, and fire), which by mutual combination produced the three Principles (viz., sulphur, mercury, and salt), whose varying combinations gave rise to the different properties of bodies; (3) a certain divine Spirit or Essence, called "The Soul of the World," which was immanent in all created things; and (4) a mediate Spirit, called "The Spirit of the World," by which the soul acted upon and was bound to its body (i.e., matter).

The lecturer compared and contrasted these concepts with modern scientific theories concerning (1) a possible dual Protyle, or first matter; (2) the solid, liquid, gaseous, and incandescent-gaseous states of matter; (3) Energy; and (4) the Ether of Space. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion which followed will be published in the March number of the *Journal of the Society*.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

SAT. Irish Literary, 8.—Original Night.

FINE ARTS

The Art of Colour Decoration: being an Explanation of the Purposes to be Kept in View and the Means of Attaining Them. By John D. Crace. (B. T. Batsford.)

A SLIGHT movement of dry bones, which may be taken by the sanguine observer as a sign of a coming revival of decorative painting, makes Mr. Crace's book somewhat opportune. Only a painter bred under a system of education which ignored entirely the art of decoration is aware how little practical teaching or discussion is readily to be had in the principles of that art, and this short treatise (it can be read in a couple of hours in spite of its imposing appearance) gives much that is valuable in a fairly compact and lucid form. The Introduction lays down the fundamental principle that decoration is to be the servant of the building—its object to aid the expression and enhance the beauty of its architectural forms, an obvious fact which, strangely enough, even architects nowadays are sometimes inclined to forget, and we are pleased to find an author ready to stand up for his principles against the misleading examples of individual genius.

In his explanation of the means whereby the painter is to enhance by his decoration the structural elements of a building Mr. Crace rightly lays stress on what he

terms the "Recall of Colour," emphasizing the utility, that is to say, of repeating here and there in a decorative painting a note of colour which occurs elsewhere in the structure. He might have laid equal stress on "recall" of angle, and should perhaps have hinted to the tyro that "recall" of any sort is not entirely confined in its effectiveness to what can be taken in by a single *coup d'œil*. One emerges from a staircase with the winding ascent strong in one's mind, the dominating colour of the walls of the story below still impressed on the retina, and the decoration which confronts one should take cognizance of these influences. Indeed, the great superiority of architecture over pictorial painting is that it appeals to an inner sense of design based on intrinsic structure, not on visual appearance only, and it is the business of the decorative painter to rise to this fuller conception. One might go further and suggest that, as a rule, in the analogies between a wall painting and the building of which it is a part, a painter may reasonably maintain certain categories, and bring the element of local colour in the one, indeed, into close relation with the local colour of the other. But, remembering that as colour is only the emphasis of form in architecture, so it must be subordinate in decorative painting, he must make it his first business to associate the axes of his figures with the architectural skeleton of the apartment.

If we have a fault to find with Mr. Crace's teaching, it is that he has spoken of colour decoration, not, indeed, without a sense of architectural structure (that is what makes his book valuable to painters), but with an insufficient sense of the subordination of colour to the plastic quality of the painting, which is itself a decorative element not to be divorced from colour and of more fundamental importance. Advice certainly he gives on this matter, some of it excellent on familiar lines, concerning the value of verticals to maintain the wall plane, for example, or the paramount importance of using a diffused light without cast shadows—the latter a wise rule of thumb, one fancies, rather than a fundamental canon of decoration.

Yet on the whole his book is so good that we regret certain of the illustrations chosen, certain generous praise accorded to modern work, as likely to lessen its influence and the prestige of its pronouncements with the younger school of painters. Finding the apostle of tradition so tolerant of a fretful, over-lavish decoration destructive of mass and simplicity, they may make that an excuse for disregarding him when he would impose a severity and self-sacrifice which (at first sight only) promises to be irksome. Thus his apparent lack of severity may deprive artists of the priceless discipline of working in relation to architecture. This art should be the typical modern art of painting, agreeing with the main trend of recent science by its establishment, or at least suggestion, of the fact that the claims of mathematical and emotional form are at bottom identical.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Lemonnier (Henry), *L'ART MODERNE* (1500-1800), ESSAIS ET ESQUISSES.

Paris, Hachette

The main purpose of this collection of essays is to show how the classical traditions of French art were affected during the three centuries indicated by the influence and innovations of various artists, and to trace, especially in architecture and painting, those tendencies which may be called distinctively modern. Among M. Lemonnier's previous publications, his studies of French art in the seventeenth century are probably the most widely known. In this volume he has brought together a number of essays written at various dates during the last twenty years. The most interesting ideas to us are those in the opening pages, which deal with the Renaissance, and seek to estimate the parts played in it by the different countries of Europe. The splendour of the achievements of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, long obscured by the brilliance of the revival which followed in the fifteenth, has been fully recognized of late, and few people now regard the Renaissance as the first chapter in the history of the origins of the modern world. It is a less generally accepted theory that the share of the Northern civilizations in this movement was at least as important as that of Italy, which for many years almost monopolized the attention of students. M. Lemonnier's defence of this position is skilful. The majority of the other essays are concerned with more special studies. There are twenty-two excellent engravings.

Lewis (C. T. Courtney), *THE BAXTER YEAR-BOOK*, 1912, 6/ net. Sampson Low

This Year-Book is intended as a kind of annexe to the same author's larger volume, 'The Picture Printer of the Nineteenth Century,' published in 1911, which deals with the work of the famous colour-printer George Baxter. It contains much information which has since come to light, and a revised list of the prices given for many of the prints.

Reinach (Salomon), *RÉPERTOIRE DE RELIEFS GRECS ET ROMAINS: Vol. III. ITALIE-SUISSE*, 10fr. Paris, Leroux

M. Salomon Reinach's compendious series of reproductions of works of art is now so well known that we need not criticize in detail a new volume of it. Here we find a collection of the Greek and Roman reliefs existing in Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. It is not to be supposed that such a collection can be exhaustive; but M. Reinach has again put together an immense amount of material in a handy form; references are given at the foot of the page, and in this way the student is provided with a convenient index to a great number of unwieldy or inaccessible publications. At the same time too much must not be expected from such a series of small outline drawings as are here set before us; they cannot serve as more than an index or a general indication of the subjects and composition of the various reliefs. They offer no indications of style, and even the details are often so summarily reproduced as to be obscure or unintelligible. It will rarely be safe to quote any figure here without reference to the publication from which it is derived.

Nevertheless, all students again have occasion to be grateful to M. Reinach for his indefatigable industry, and his determination to diffuse as widely as possible the results of his labours.

EXHIBITIONS.

At the exhibition of "the Grafton Group" at the Alpine Club Galleries the experiment of publishing a catalogue in blank, with no names of artists, is interesting, but leads, perhaps, to an uncomfortable amount of vague speculation when the titles of the pictures also are absent and their motive sometimes uncertain. There is thus considerable impressiveness in the large design, No. 50, due, we imagine, to Mr. Duncan Grant, unless it is by Mr. Etchells; but its subject is by no means clear. The action of the colossal figure expresses admirably the absorption of a man turning something on a lathe. Details suggest that he is putting the last bricks on a toy cathedral. Probably an old-fashioned catalogue would have told us what he really is doing. Post-Impressionist pictures, indeed, lean rather heavily on titles. There is a churned-up design (8)—is it by Mr. Roger Fry?—of a woman sewing, surrounded by heaped-up piles of something which, for want of a name to give our imagination the hint, seems so much less concrete than the figure as to suggest almost the look of a vignette. From the point of view of public astonishment, moreover, the type of "futurist" picture which brought vivid protest when exhibited as a portrait of somebody arouses no curiosity when exhibited as a picture of nothing in particular, because that is exactly what it looks like. Mr. Wyndham Lewis's large cartoon, undistinguished even by a number, is tolerably recognizable in an exhibition in which, on the whole, we are surprised, when thus reduced to surmises, by the strong family likeness of the exhibits. It is not, however, so vivacious as other work he has shown. A more genial outlook, accepting closer resemblance to humanity as it appears to the average eye, is accompanied by a lessening of distinction and a slight loss of centralization in the system of line as such. It is the introduction of an element of smaller curves than he is wont to handle which is the difficulty, and, though he brings arched alcoves into his background to repeat the forms, he establishes a relation by mass only, not by volume. The faces of the figures seem to be made of surfaces turning in upon themselves too intimately to share in the general ordinance of form, so that they look like caricatures. In other pictures by the same artist countenances far more primitive in structure were accepted as natural within the idiom of his choice. Mr. Spencer Gore's landscape (1) shows him still busy with his new concern for severer form than that he affected in his early days of dancing atmospheric impressions. Though he keeps the palette of his earlier manner, his work now looks overcoloured.

Appropriately enough, the works of the friend of Robert Adam, Gianbattista Piranesi, are being shown in the gallery at York Buildings, Adelphi. The "Carceri" prints, so impressive in a portfolio, are somewhat mutually destructive when displayed together on a wall, and hardly less admiration is due to certain of the "views" of real Italian architecture, such as the *Veduta del Ponte Salario* (21B) or the *Palace of the Accademia* (24).

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSES. SOTHERY sold pictures and water-colour drawings on Wednesday, the 12th inst., including some from the collection of the late T. Woolner, R.A., the most important being the following: R. P. Bonington, *The Timber Wagon*, 190L. J. Constable, *Glebe Farm*, 365L. G. B. Farinati, *Venetian Lady with a Lute*, 130L.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Antelife (Herbert), LIVING MUSIC, 2/6 net.

Joseph Williams
Mr. Antelife has thought a good deal about his art, but, though there is much that is reasonable in these short essays, one cannot always agree with his views. For instance, in speaking of the development of music, he says that a generation ago it was merely the art of beautiful and expressive sounds, "whereas now it has become psychological in its import." What about Bach and Beethoven? Mr. Antelife is not the only writer who has found it difficult to define the terms "classical" and "romantic." They are convenient to express roughly certain periods, but inspired classical works are full of romance, and modern works which lack inspiration are not romantic, although they may have a poetic basis. There is a chapter on 'Religious Music.' The art itself is non-religious: it can only express a mood, sad or joyful; it may, however, excite religious thought in a person. Anyhow, to say that religious music is that "which expresses a religious sentiment" is unsatisfactory.

Masterpieces of Music: HANDEL, by Henry Davey; **LISZT**, by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1/6 net each. Jack

The story of Handel's life and art-work is briefly and honestly told. Mr. Davey names features which show that some of Handel's music is old-fashioned. By the way, the composer did not transpose the *Kerl Canzona* which he borrowed. The musical numbers are both numerous and interesting.

An enthusiast has edited the Liszt volume, but one who is reasonable, and who has said much within small space. All will admit with Sir Alexander that Liszt's operatic *Fantasias* "have gone out of vogue," but no one can deny that the invention of passage-work in them is "astounding." The illustrations are excellent, especially the French, Hungarian, and English caricatures. Among the musical illustrations is included the seldom-heard '*Canzonetta del Salvatore Rosa*.'

Parker (D. C.), SOME ASPECTS OF GIPSY MUSIC, 1/ net. Reeves

This is a booklet on an important subject. Who the gypsies are, whence they came, and what gypsy music really is, are questions not easy to answer. Mr. Parker does not go very deeply into these problems, but what he says is interesting. There is a small point concerning which a word may be said. Mr. Parker states that "the gipsy melody and Hungarian folk-song have much in common." That is so, for the music is mixed, just as the two races have intermingled for centuries. But Liszt refers to the *Frischka* and *Lassan* as gipsy music, although "generally named Hungarian." Mr. Parker, however, and other writers, such as Riemann, speak of them as Hungarian.

Rootham (Cyril Bradley), VOICE TRAINING FOR CHOIRS AND SCHOOLS, 1/6 net.

Cambridge University Press
This is an excellent book. The exercises in the latter part of it will be found useful, but a voice-trainer should not miss the earlier part. The work is an amplification of a paper on choirboy training. The first sentence, however, is open to criticism.

All who undertake training "should feel quite certain of their fitness for so important a task." But fitness is acquired by experience in teaching. Sir Charles Santley, in the prefatory note to his book on Composition, expresses his gratitude to many pupils, who in learning from him "have taught him how to teach." There are many practical remarks concerning the formation of a choir, singing by ear, and careless speaking; and there is the wise advice to read out the words before they are sung by a choir. This applies, however, equally well to choral societies generally. There is, we note, a warning against making the usual lengthy pauses on the last syllable of every line in the chorales of Bach's 'Passion,' but the reason given, that it would not be suitable to break off in the middle of elaborate counterpoint in one of the inner parts, will not apply, at any rate, to any of the hymns in the 'Matthew' Passion.

Schmitt (Florent), CRÉPUSCULES, 4/ net; or 2/ net each. Augener

This is an interesting work, comprising four numbers: 'Sur un vieux petit Cimetière,' 'Neige,' 'Sylphides,' and 'Solitude.' The composer is a modern, though thoughtful and not erratic. No. 1 has atmosphere and some clever workmanship. There is a tendency at the present day to avoid the perfect chord at the end of a piece. M. Schmitt, however, only does so in No. 1, where it is really effective. 'Solitude' is another expressive number. The other two are good, but of lighter character.

Scott (Cyril), POEMS, 3/ net. Augener

In these five numbers the composer, who has written both words and music, displays skill and originality. The poems, which are expressive, are taken from 'The Grave of Eros,' and, as in Grovlez's '*L'Almanach aux Images*,' they greatly help one in following the composer's intentions. The constant changing of time signature, and numerous accidentals, are somewhat perplexing to the eye, but the effect of the music, not its appearance, is the all-important thing.

Wood (Alex.), THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MUSIC, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press
This is an excellent and useful book, for it explains technical matters in a simple, lucid way. We know that the simpler the ratio between two notes, the more perfect the consonance. There is a physical basis of music, but the ear accepts certain ratios, and refuses others: it will be found, however, that the ear accepts some ratios which it once refused. Much has been said about the characteristics of keys, but the author remarks that, on instruments tuned in equal temperament, a piece of music, whether written in D flat or C sharp, sounds exactly the same.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the last concert of the hundredth and first season of the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall, on the 13th inst., was short, but excellent: in each part there was only one work. A Scriabin Symphony recently performed under Sir H. J. Wood's direction dealt with religion, or rather with some kind of philosophy, and it was extremely difficult to follow even the composer's musical scheme. The Symphony by Scriabin with which we are now concerned is perfectly simple, besides being full of melody and beautiful orchestral colouring. Except for its brevity, it somewhat resembled Schubert. We have recently heard so much that is elaborate and

vague, that it came as a relief. It represents, however, the past rather than the present. It was written by Scriabin at the age of twenty, and must then have seemed of great promise. The choral finale was omitted without any reason being assigned. Herr Safonoff conducted with judgment and power.

The second part was devoted to Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony, and the first three movements were given with strong feeling and fine sense of proportion. If the choral part was less effective, the composer is partly to blame.

The next season of the Philharmonic will begin on November 4th, with Herr Mengelberg as conductor.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on the 14th inst. with the London Symphony Orchestra, the programme being devoted to his works. His Prelude to the drama 'Dylan' contains much that is clever, also much that is beautiful; but the beauty comes unexpectedly, and vanishes in like manner; moreover, the Prelude suffers from extreme length. The third and fourth parts from a dramatic symphony, 'Apollo and the Seamen,' are of a similar kind. Originally the symphony was performed with the lines of Mr. Trench's poem thrown on to a screen as the music was performed. The music being highly dramatic, this plan was of assistance, but last week the music had to speak for itself.

Mr. Thomas Beecham directed the 'Dance of Prince Prospero,' a novelty, and it was admirably rendered. In this work Mr. Holbrooke is at his best. It created a most favourable impression. It is a pity that much of his music is so unequal. Madame Jeanne Jomelli sang 'O wavering fires' from the second act of 'The Children of Don.'

THE DEATH, at the age of 53, is announced of Georges Houdard. He studied with Massenet, but soon abandoned composition and became a writer on musical subjects. His principal work was 'Le Rhythme du Chant dit grégorien.' He also wrote a remarkable history of the 'Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye' in two volumes.

THE grand season at Covent Garden will open on April 21st and end on July 28th. Two complete cycles of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' will be given under the direction of Herr Nikisch, on April 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 28th, and April 30th, May 1st, 3rd, and 6th. In celebration of the centenary of Wagner's birth an extended series of German performances have been arranged. They will include 'Tristan,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin.' Humperdinck's 'Königskinder' will be revived; and a new opera, W. von Waltershausen's 'Oberst Chabert,' based on Balzac's 'Le Colonel Chabert,' will be produced. It has been given at all the important German theatres. Among works in Italian are Gluck's 'Armida' and Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' and a new opera, 'La Du Barry,' by a young Italian composer, Signor Ezio Camussi. The works in French will include Charpentier's 'Louise,' and its sequel 'Julien,' which will shortly be produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris.

A MANUSCRIPT SYMPHONY of Haydn has been discovered, and produced by M. Burkard at Donaueschingen. If it is an autograph, well and good; if not, it may be quite as difficult to say who was the author as was the case when the symphony attributed to Beethoven was found at Jena.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SC. Concert, 5.30. Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30. Queen's Hall.
SAT. New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15. Queen's Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE PLAY ACTORS produced on Monday afternoon, at the Court Theatre, 'Those Suburbans,' by Mr. Cecil Clifton. The piece is described as a "Family Comedy for Young People," and was written—so the programme informed us, probably with a view to forestalling a comparison with 'Hindle Wakes'—in 1909. The author might have saved himself the trouble; the resemblance is merely superficial.

While we cannot say that 'Those Suburbans' is a good play, it has good points. Mr. Clifton has hit off neatly the average suburban home, with its hideous furniture and general scheme of decoration; the Nonconformist father, full of platitudes; the mother, fearful of what the people "at No. 67" will think; and the younger son and daughter, full of slang and discontent. In his hero, however, the Socialist "paying guest" of the Brown family, he seems somewhat at sea. Here is a young man who wears a red tie and talks a great deal about the demerits of civilization. But, when he learns that the father and uncle of the girl he proposes to marry have, between them, lost her money in speculation, he is at once anxious to clap them into prison. He confesses, moreover, that his "top value" is two pounds a week, and sits still while he is three times called a blackguard.

The piece suffers from the fact that the author has put into farcical situations much that he evidently intends to be taken seriously. The acting was rather indifferent, except for the blustering Uncle of Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn; the German philosopher—another "paying guest" of the Browns, and the most amusing character in the play—of Mr. Clifton Alderson; and the Mrs. Brown of Miss Irene Moncrieff. Mr. Brown is presented as one of those persons who have nothing to say and always say it at length; and it was scarcely the fault of Mr. Sebastian Smith that, in common with the people on the stage, we became rather bored by his eternal platitudes, delivered for the most part in a pulpit manner. Mr. Napper as Jasper the Socialist was, perhaps, puzzled by the inconsistencies of his part, and neither he nor Miss Helena Parsons as the heroine showed much aptitude for making love.

MR. JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, who gave the O.P. Club the other night some interesting reminiscences of his earlier days as an actor, is beginning his farewell season at Drury Lane with a performance this (Saturday) evening of 'Hamlet,' and on Easter Monday of 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' followed by 'The Sacrament of Judas.'

THE long run of 'Drake' having come to an end, Sir Herbert Tree will be seen again on Monday next at His Majesty's Theatre in 'The Happy Island,' an adaptation by Mr. J. B. Fagan from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON will produce at the Haymarket Theatre on Wednesday evening, April 2nd, 'Typhoon,' a new play in four acts, again derived from Lengyel, whose work seems to be coming into vogue in London. The cast will include, in addition to Mr. Laurence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney, Mr. E. Lyall Swete and Mr. Leon Quartermain.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Lennox Robinson produced August Strindberg's play 'There are Crimes and Crimes' at the Abbey Theatre. The performance evoked a good deal of interest, as it marked the introduction of Strindberg's drama to a Dublin audience. The piece was well received both by the public and the press, the severe standard of ethics which it suggests coming almost as a shock to many people to whom the author's work was unknown. The production was noteworthy for Miss Elizabeth Young's fine interpretation of the part of Henriette.

MISS ETHEL IRVING has selected the 1st of April for the beginning of her management at the Globe. She intends to produce a new comedy by Mr. Ernest Denny, the name of which seems at present uncertain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. P.—A. L. R.—E. H.—E. S. H.—Received.

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